CAROLINA OBSERVER.

VOL. XIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 22, 1830. [NO. 672.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY THURSDAY,
BY EDWARD J. HALE,

At $2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for 60 cents per square for the first, and 30 cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

Cheap New Goods.

THE Subscriber is now opening an elegant supply of *NEW SPRING and SUMMER GOODS*, which he offers at wholesale or retail, at the lowest market prices. He respectfully invites his friends and customers to call and examine his assortment, which consists in part of the following, viz.

Super Cloths and Cassimeres of various colors,
Black lasting, circassian, prunell and white Jeans,
Do do super do brown and bleached Russia Drillings
Do do mixt Lasting and super French do. Linen and Drillings,
Fine and common yellow Nankeens, & sup. India do
A great variety of extra Valentia, Marseilles and fancy Vestings,
Plain and figured silk do., superior plain blk. velvet Vestings,
Super heavy, soft finished Irish Linens, very cheap.
Do. scarlet Bandannas and fancy silk Hkfs.
Rich figured Gros de Naples and plain do.
Plain and figured rich changeable do.
Black and col'd Gros de Indes and Palmerines,
Blk Italian Lutestrings, sarsnet and sattin Levantine,
Pink, green, white and straw col'd Florence,
Superior Gros de Nap Hks, Blond Gauze and worsted Barege do.
Figured and Plaid Gauze do. very superior.
Crape, Barege and fancy silk Scarfs.
4-4 5-4 bobinet, do Veils and Laces,
Ladies and Gentlemen's blk and white silk Gloves,
Do. do super H. Skin and Beaver do.
Gentlemen's Linen do. brown and bleached.
Do. do. cotton and silk Hose blk and white,
Do. cotton and thread 1-2 Hose and brown bleached.
An assortment of ladies Mitts, embossed and rich changeable Belts fancy Ribbons, blk and col'd, narrow do. Watch Guards &c.
A great variety of worsted and silk Braids all colors, Queen's blk Braid and habit do.
Large Tortoise shell tuck and side Combs assorted.
Brazilian do. ornamented, and side Combs,
Superior Silk Umbrellas and Parasols, Cotton do.
A select assortment of Foulard and common Calicoes, very cheap,
Super French and Cambric Ginghams, Plaid and Stripe do.
Plain and figured Book and Swiss Muslins, Cambric do., and long Lawns.
Linen Cambric, and do. Hkfs.
Bird's eye Diaper, Russia do. and Sheetings.
Gentlemen's super blk Italian Cravats and fancy do.
Do Berkley and superior hair Cord do.
Webb's suspenders, worsted and silk do., very superior.
Brown and bleached cotton Shirtings and Sheetings,
Dowlas, Osnaburghs and Ticklenburghs,
One case Leghorn Bonnets very cheap.
Ladies and gentlemen's Shoes and Boots, fine and common, very cheap.
Gentlemen's white and black fur Hats, some very fine, Havana do.
An assortment of Hardware, Crockery and Glass Ware.

Groceries.

Loaf and lump Sugar, old Sherry and Teneriffe,
Madeira and Port Wines, old Jamaica Rum,
Cognac Brandy, Porter and Cider in Bottles,
Fresh Lemons and Superior Raisins.

ARCH'D. CAMPBELL.

April 15th, 1830.

To Country Merchants.

THE Subscribers having established a WHOLESALE and RETAIL DRY GOODS STORE in this Borough, beg leave to inform Country Merchants trading thereto, that they *have now*, and will *always keep on hands*, a *general assortment* of seasonable *Staple* and *Fancy* DRY GOODS, which will be *regularly replenished*, and which they will at all times *offer* on *liberal terms*, and at as *small advance* on *Auction prices* as *Dry Goods Jobbers, either in New York or Philadelphia.*

McKEE, NOBLE & MEEM.

Norfolk, April 6, 1830. 71-3w.

New Goods.

THE Subscriber informs the public that he is now receiving a large stock of

DRY GOODS,

Of every description, which he is prepared to sell by wholesale or retail, at very reduced prices

JOHN McARN.

April 15. 71*tf.*

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers under the firm of *Hoyt & Sturges*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The unsettled business of this firm will be settled by Joseph O. Hoyt, who assumes the debts due to and from the above named firm.

HOYT & STURGES.

Fayetteville, April 13, 1830. 1w.

The business will be continued as heretofore by the Subscriber. J. O. HOYT.

CHEAP PAPER.

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

THE Subscriber has just received on commission, from the celebrated Mills of *D. & J. AMES*, a large assortment of Foolscap and Letter Paper, of various qualities, which will be sold low, wholesale or retail, at the OBSERVER OFFICE. A constant supply will be kept on hand. The attention of Merchants is invited.

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, April 15, 1830.

For Sale.

15,000 Lbs. Bacon.
4,500 Bushels Salt,
100 Sides Sole leather, by

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

April 14, 1830.

Notice.

ALL those having claims against the Subscriber in any shape or form whatever, will please present them for payment on or before the first of May next, and all those who may have long standing accounts or notes due the Subscriber will please come forward by that time and settle the same, either by notes or money.

G. W. McDONALD.

Fayetteville, April 8, 70-3t.

Fortunes Afloat!!!

By the purchase of two Tickets, one Odd and one Even number, the purchaser is certain of one Prize and may draw *THREE!*

$10,000 Capital Prize.

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY, No. 4.
Scheme Odd and Even System.
To be drawn on Wednesday, the 28th of April.

		10,000 DOLLARS,
		1,000 DOLLARS,
		300 DOLLARS,
		200 DOLLARS,
5	of	100 DOLLARS,
10	of	50 DOLLARS,
		20's, 6's, &c.

Whole Tickets, $5. *Shares in proportion.*

Orders enclosing Cash or Prize Tickets, will meet with prompt attention. Recollect and send to Hewson's Office for the Lucky Numbers. The cash will be paid at sight for prizes. Address to

B. W. Hewson,

Sycamore Street, PETERSBURG, Va.

A Remedy for Hard Times.

40,000 Dollars.

A RECIPE can be obtained for the small sum of Ten Dollars, by sending immediately to Hewson's Office, Petersburg, where the cash is ready for distribution. The great and splendid distribution will take place on Tuesday 27th April.

Grand Consolidated Lottery, No. 9.

Recommended to those who have been unfortunate heretofore, and all those who are in want of the "RHINO."

Judge for yourselves.

		40,000 DOLLARS,
		10,000 DOLLARS,
		6,000 DOLLARS,
		5,000 DOLLARS,
		3,010 DOLLARS,
10 Prizes of		1,000 DOLLARS,
10	do	600 DOLLARS,
10	do	500 DOLLARS,
10	do	400 DOLLARS,
10	do	300 DOLLARS,
29	do	200 DOLLARS,
51	do	100 DOLLARS,

Besides many of 90's, 80's, 70's, 60's, &c.
Tickets $10, *Halves* $5, *Quarters* $2 50.

Adventure now, if you never have before. Certainly great inducements are offered and for the small sum of Ten Dollars you may secure an independence for life. Send your orders addressed to

B. W. Hewson,

PETERSBURG, Va.

April 1830.

Runaway,

ON the night of the 25th ult., a Negro Fellow belonging to the estate of the late Wm. Daniel, deceased, named *GILBERT*, something more than thirty years old, stout built, and quite black, about 5 feet 10 inches high. Said slave is a carpenter by trade, can read and write a little, and pretends to be religious. He is a plausible scoundrel, and may possibly have forged a pass. Whoever will return him to me or lodge him in any jail so that I can get him again, shall be reasonably rewarded. It is very probable that he may be endeavoring to get into Virginia, where he was raised.

JOHN J. COOK.

Camden, S. C., April 3, 70 4w,

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT the next Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church for the Diocese of North Carolina, will be held in St. James' Church, in the town of Wilmington, on the 20th day of May, 1830.

E. L. WINSLOW, *Sec'y.*

April 8. 70-4w.

☞The Raleigh Register, Newbern Spectator, Western Carolinian and Oxford Examiner will please insert this notice four weeks.

Mansion Hotel,

HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE NORTH CAROLINA.

HENRY A. PARDIE,

Respectfully announces that he has leased the above named Hotel, which is now open for the reception of Boarders and Travellers. This extensive Establishment has been recently much improved and well furnished. The public Rooms, Chambers and Parlors for private families, are airy and pleasantly arranged.—

Rooms and other comforts are at all times ready for Stage Passengers and Families in private conveyance His Table and Bar will be furnished with the best that can be procured. Good Stables well stored with every thing necessary for the convenience and satisfaction of Travellers, with moderate charges.—As his whole attention will be exclusively devoted to the comfort of his customers, he flatters himself that a liberal public will aid him with their patronage.

Reading Room and Baths, warm or cold, attached to the Establishment.

April 8, 1830. 70tf.

☞Take Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Cape Fear Navigation Company by bond, note or book account, are hereby notified, that unless satisfaction in full is made to the Subscriber, on or before the first day of May next, that suits will positively be instituted indiscriminately.

JOHN CRUSOE, *Treasurer.*

Fayetteville, April 5, 1830. 70-4w.

N. B Boat Owners are hereby notified, that the provisions of the Charter respecting the collection of the Tolls will be strictly enforced against all such who fail to comply with the above requisition.

JOHN CRUSOE, *Agent.*

For Rent,

A *PEW* in the Episcopal Church, in an eligible situation. Apply at this Office.

March 25. 68tf.

Silk.—Messrs. Hoeckly, Korn, Fisher, and Hortsman, coach lace and fringe manufacturers of this city, have publickly certified that the American silk, manufactured by the Miss Waites of South Carolina, is equal in quality to any imported floss silk.

Philadelphia paper.

[*From No.* 14 *of the Journal of Health.*]

The vernal equinox is past; spring will, ere long, make its approach, and nature hold her festival.—Poets delight to celebrate the advent of gentle spring, the wind-winged emblem of hope, and love, and youth, and gladness. We would not mar such a fair picture by ill-time shading. Let it remain to be enjoyed by all who have a taste for natural beauties, and are blessed at the same time with the buoyancy of health and constitutional vigour. We would, however, that it should be temperately enjoyed by even this description of persons. Our province leads us not to turn away ungraciously or ungratefully from the rich stores of the seasons, which a bountiful providence spreads before us, but rather to prolong the pleasure by a temperate and discriminating use.

The sluggish movements and pale shrunk skin, induced by wintry cold, are now succeeded by the light bounding step, carnation tint, and sparkling eye.—The tendencies of all animated nature, even to the vegetable creation, are expansive—parts of the body, before, in a measure torpid, are now excited—the senses are more acute, the feelings and intellect more susceptible of varied and energetic display. All the sympathies between organs are now doubly active. The great changes of temperature, and in the direction and force of the winds at this season, in which one day differs from another as greatly as summer is at variance with winter, are attended by corresponding mutations in the activity of the functions of the living body. The skin, warmed and excited to a perspiration in the noon-tide sun, will without due precaution, be chilled, and have its pores suddenly closed by the keen, cold air of the evening and night. The hurried breathing and circulation, by the active exercises of a vernal day, are often the causes of painful palpitations, pains in the side and headaches, especially when they coincide with a sudden obstruction of perspiration. The sensibilities of the digestive organs being increased, the full diet of winter, will, if persisted in, give rise to fever, and aid in the evolving inflammation of the lungs or of the liver, or rouse into action latent irritations of the skin. In fine, there is a general tendency to perturbation in the vital movements of the animal economy. Every part is prone to be excited, and to transmit its disturbances to other parts. Is the skin obstructed in its office, it makes the throat, lungs and muscles suffer—as we see in sore throats, coughs, pleurisies, spitting of blood, and rheumatism. Let the stomach be overladed, and the complaints of the dyspeptic are redoubled—flushed checks and sick-headache become his constant companions. The person who has suffered from intermittent fever during the preceding autumn, is now in danger of a return of the disease. Gout and apoplexy, excessive mental excitement, and madness itself, not unfrequently mark the vernal equinox.—Scrofula, little troublesome during the winter, now breaks out with renewed violence—the glands, or small round bodies along the neck, on each side, become enlarged and painful, and if neglected they ulcerate. Diseases of the skin, whether teter or others, are also troublesome at this time, and give their possessor most unpleasant notice of the rousing of sensibilities, which had been, in a measure, dormant through the winter.

This may strike the reader as a dark catalogue,—and a most startling and painful contrast with the highly colored and enchanting accounts of the poets. We hope it may arrest his attention, and guide him to profitable musings on the risks to which he is exposed. No one can boast his entire immunity from danger, and consequent freedom from the necessity of precautions. These we shall give with plainness and brevity. They consist mainly in attention to clothing, exercise and diet. No sudden, or, for a length of time yet to come, any, diminution of the winter clothing should be attempted. Exercise should be moderate—less than could have been safely taken in a clear winter's day; nor ought the person to be long exposed to the sun. If, from any unforeseen or unavoidable cause, great bodily exertion have been used, so as to induce perspiration and fatigue,—rest in the open air, or remaining stationary in passages or cold rooms, or going out the same evening or night must be carefully avoided. Any feeling of chilliness or aching of the limbs at night, ought to be met by a warm foot bath, frictions with flannel or a flesh brush, and a draught of simple warm herb tea, or even hot water.

Increase of thirst, feverish heat, pains of the head, or palpitation, with a sensation of langour or uneasiness, are best obviated by a reduction of the usual quantity of food—and a substitution, almost entire, of vegetable for animal substances. Liquors of all kinds, distilled, vinous, or malt, are to be specially abstained from. The experience of their toleration during the winter must be most deceptive, if taken as a guide during the spring. Even the use of coffee and tea must, in many cases, be discontinued—the former especially, if the person be subject to palpitations of the heart, or diseases of the skin.

People afflicted with the latter, are thought to have their blood in an impure state, and to be under the necessity of having recourse to various depurative syrups, decoctions, and what not. They are fine game for nostrum makers and venders, and become ready dupes to such characters. We profess, indeed, to have ourselves some purifying and alternative beverages, in the virtues of which we place great reliance. Before introducing them to notice, we must, however, beg pardon of those persons laboring under the scrofulous and cutaneous affections to whom they are in a peculiar manner beneficial, for the two notable drawbacks to our winning their approbations and confidence. The first is, that these drinks cost little or nothing—the second, that they are of good taste, and with healing virtues so unequivocally sanctioned by the wise and experienced of all ages and countries, as neither to require nor claim any puffing notice or lying eulogy. They are not of the class of those marvellous agents which are pompously introduced to public notice, as hurting nobody, and curing every body; which an infant might swallow with impunity, and the most desperate leper take, with the full assurance of his being cleansed from all impurities, as entirely as the Syrian of old, after bathing, by the prophet's command, in the waters of the Jordan. Not to keep the reader any longer in suspense, the elixir of life and the genuine restorative are, first, pure water; and, second, milk, either pure as obtained from the cow, or diluted with water, or its component parts separated, as in buttermilk or whey. Copious potations of water, at this season, will be found the very best purifier of the blood and remover of all peccant matter; while milk, as an article of diet, with good light bread, baked on the preceding day, or vegetables, may be regarded as the grand cordial and true tonic. This is, in many countries, the food of the robust ploughman and hardy mountaineer, whose spirits are strung in a very different key to what the sipper of wine and cordial, the bibbler of beer and porter, or the tippler of ardent spirits, can boast of. Let us hope, in conclusion, that the eulogist of panaceas, and balms, and balsams, of patent pills and powders, the lovers of wonderful cures, and searchers of the incredible, will have patience with us, this once, for proffering the language of nature and common sense, even though so sadly at varience with their prejudices and interests. The people at large are still credulous enough for all their purposes of deception; and, in despite of our poor efforts, will furnish them, we greatly fear with a rich harvest in time to come, as they have always done in time past.

MOUNT CARMEL.

No part of the promised land creates a deeper interest in the traveller than the rich and extensive bosom of Mount Carmel; while barrenness spreads on every side, and the curse of the withered soil is felt on hill, valley, and shore, this beautiful mountain seems to retain its ancient "excellency" of flowers, trees, and a perpetual verdure. The scenes in its interior are often bold and romantic in the highest degree; deep and verdant precipices descending in, o lonely glens, through which a rivulet is seen dashing wildly: the shepherd and his flock on the long grassy slopes, that afford at present as rich pasture ground as in the days when Nabal fed his numerous herds in Carmel. There is indeed a character peculiarly pastoral about the scenery; few grey and naked rocks, or sublime but useless cliffs, are here, as in the mountain of the Temptation, or on Pisgah.—And this fertility and vivid verdure, on so sultry a soil, is deeply welcome and refreshing—more especially so the woods that wave over the summit and sides. It is beautiful to stand beneath their shelter on the brink of the mount, and look far on every side, where nought but a forsaken and shadowless land meets the eye. On the banks of the "ancient river," on which "the strength of the mighty" was broken, and the power of Sisera swept away, no solitary tree spreads its shade; the stream rolls between its green and naked shores; these are so low that the river overflows to some extent on each side during the rainy season, and is so deep and rapid as to be fordable. It was most probably during this season that the army of Sisera, in its flight, was in part destroyed by the waters, for in its usual narrow course, the stream is not of sufficient width and power to be dangerous. Wishing to cross it one evening after sunset, and mistrusting the depth, we called to two young Arabs, who were seated on a green knoll on the opposite side, and asked if we could pass with safety. They replied doubtfully; and, on the promise of a reward, one of them stripped to the skin, and with a long pole in his hand, entered the river till it reached his chin and he felt his footing grow unsteady; when he was obliged to retreat. We turned disappointed from the spot, and the Arab youth, chilled and dripping, gained the bank again without his reward, which it was impossible to pay. Just above, on the side of Carmel, is the spot pointed out by tradition as having been the scene of Elijah's slaying the prophets of Baal. There is much of the picturesque about the place; the soil is strewed with several masses of grey stone, around which are many fine trees. It is a pleasing and lonely spot, such as the imagination would hardly have selected for so ruthless yet necessary a deed. But if tradition should err here, there can be no illusion with respect to the scene of the memorable descent of the fire from heaven. When "all Israel was gathered together unto Carmel," it was clearly on this side the mountain, where it descends gradually into the noble plain beneath. The spot was finally chosen by the prophet for the spectacle of his sacrifice, since the multitude of people coming from the regions of Samaria, might stand with perfect convenience in the splendid and open area of Esdraelon, which is here terminated at the foot of Carmel.—The declivity of the mountain, its brink dark with woods, and its sides covered with the richest pasture, looks over a vast extent of country on every side; form the hills of Samaria, Cana, and Gilboa, the miracle might have been beheld; and to the eager gaze of the Israelites in the plain, the prophets of the groves, their useless altars, and the avenging messengers of God, were as distinct as if the scene had been acted at their feet. This, too, is the only face of the hill beneath which the Kishon flows.—What a noble subject would this be for a painter!—the sun going down on the mountain declivities, while the eye of despair as well as faith was fixed in maddening suspense or triumph on the fading sky; and the hushed myriads gazed on each dazzling beam and caught every passing sound as if the coming of the God was there: the infidel king, also, with his chariots and armed men, waiting, moveless, from morn till eve. It was an impressive spot, from which we turned with regret, as the fading light warned us to depart.—*Carne's Travels.*

From the Boston Patriot of Thursday.

Atrocious Murder!—Several handbills were received in this city from Salem, yesterday forenoon, signed by "Stephen White, for the heirs of the deceased," setting forth that on Tuesday night, Joseph White, Esq. was murdered in his bed, in his house, in Essex street, Salem, and offering a reward of $1000 for the conviction of the perpetrator or perpetrators.

We have received the following letter from our attentive correspondent, the editor of the Essex Register.

Salem, April 7.

Dear Sir—An assassination of almost unexampled atrocity took place in this town it the course of the last night. Joseph While, Esq. one of our most aged and opulent citizens, in the eighty second year of his age, was murdered in his bed, by some unknown person; who entered the lower part of his house at one of the back windows, and committed the horrid deed by first striking him on the head with some heavy instrument, and then inflicting ten stabs near the heart, with a dirk or knife, either of which injuries would have occasioned death. There were but two persons in the house, besides Mr. White: these were domestics, and slept in distant apartments, and heard nothing of the assassin. The first discovery was made at about 6 o'clock this morning, when the young man who resides in the family, on getting up, perceived a window open, and suspecting the house to have been entered by robbers, went to apprize the old gentleman, and found him dead, and his clothes and the bedding drenched in blood! The sensation created in town by this most atrocious deed, surpasses any thing I have ever witnessed here. The whole population were amazed and horror stricken. There is no way of accounting for the act—nothing was stolen from the house, although there was money, and other valuable property in the room where Mr. W. slept. The heirs have offered a reward of $1000, and selectmen $500 in addition, for the detection of the murderer.

P. S. A person has been arrested on suspicion of being the assassin, and is undergoing an examination.

Receipt to make a Tattler.—Take of the vine called Runabout, and the root called Nimble Tongue, of each six handfulls, fifteen ounces of Ambition, the same quantity of Nonsense; bruise them well together in the mortar of Misapprehension, then boil them over the fire of wild Surmises, till you perceive the scum of Falsehood rising on the top; strain it through the cloth of Misconstruction, put it into the bottle of Malignity, and stop it with the cork of Envy; suck a draught through the quill of Malevolence, and you will be qualified to speak evil, without respect to persons or character.

We have picked the following out of some one of our little country papers, but which of them we cannot at present call to mind. The juxtaposition of certain grave and gay matters is sometimes good and may afford a laugh to the reader.

Cross Readings.—The Mississippi river—has been nominated—by the King of Spain—a member of the British Parliament.

Cape Cod—was spoken at sea—with a cargo of—Egyptian Mummies—to instruct old maids in the art of getting husbands.

Twenty hogsheads of French Brandy—were seen travelling south—in company—with the American Bible Society.

The Charleston Rail Road Company—has been appointed one of the Commissioners—to carry into effect the resolution of Congress—for expelling rats.

The Mayor of New York—offers for sale—a quantity of Spanish Segars—on four hundred closely printed pages—as a cure for intemperance.

The Naval Peace Establishment—presented a petition to Congress—to print four thousand copies of—the most valuable law reports—to prevent the emigration of Cat fish.

The State of Alabama—was found frozen to death—in a state of intoxication—on the night of the 10th ult.

Wanted to hire—four hundred pounds of pepper—as an assistant clerk in the Post Office department.

Married on the 1st instant—three dozen Boston particulars and—an apprentice to the tailoring business.

At a meeting of the Town Council of Cheraw—the Charleston Hibernian Society—was appointed minister to Spain.

Under the superintendence of—a two story brick building—living in Georgetown—subpœnas were served on—fifty bushels of Clover seed.

Runaway from the subscriber—a valuable real estate—about twenty years of age—in the last stage of Coosumption.—*Charleston Gazette.*

Our acknowledgements are due to the Hon. S. P. Carson, & D. L. Barringer, Representatives from this State in Congress, for copies of the Letter of the Secretary of War, transmitting the information required by a resolution of the House of Representa of the 26th January last, on the subject of the Military Academy at West Point.

It appears from the documents accompanying this letter, that the number of cadets that have been appointed from North Carolina, from 1802 to 1829, amounts to 106; of this number 80 were admitted, 21 have graduated; 15 of whom are now in the army. The whole number received into the Academy from all the States and Territories, is 1655; 591 have graduated, and 361 are now in the army.

The entire expense of the institution from the 1st of July, 1815, to the 31st of Dec. 1829, averages about 95,000 dollars per annum, making an aggregate of $1,486,634 57.

A great variety of other interesting information, connected with this institution, is furnished; but as it is interspersed through a volume of 152 large octavo pages, we have not leisure to cull and present it in a form suited to our limits.—*Nat. Star.*

Female Beauty.—From an essay in the last number of Mrs. Hale's Ladies' Magazine, on beauty:

To sum up the whole, the charms that are really indispensable to being beloved, may be possessed by every one who is not personally, or mentally, or morally deformed.—Let us enumerate them.

Fiastly—an eye, whether black, blue, or grey, that has the spirit of kindness in its expression.

Secondly—a mouth that is able to say a good deal, and all sincerely. Its teeth kept as clean as possible, must be an argument of cleanliness in general; it must also be very good natured to servants, and friends that come in unexpectedly to dinner.

Thirdly—a figure which shall preserve itself, not by neglecting any of its duties, but by good taste, exercise, and the dislike of gross living. A woman may be fond of almost any pleasure under the sun, except those of tattling, and the table, and ostentation.

Fourthly—the art of being happy at home, and making that home the abode of *peace*. Where can *peace* dwell if there is not *piety?* These qualities will sway the soul of men, when the shallower perfections enumerated in this article would cease to charm. A good heart is, after all, the best beautifier.

From the Greensboro' Patriot.

MISHSTER NEWSPAPER.—I taught as my cougin Little Conrad had a converzation mid you. I would speke to you myselve upon de Greensboro peobles once more again aready, I tells you what I dosh know apout the Chity. Yesh I dosh know dat our letle place groas mighty fast again. Put ware him groes from I does not know. I does not lib very far from de Greensboar & does know a great teel upon de town. Me cougin sash tat de bolice wash come to de town and hash made cood lawsh again wonsh more aready. I dosh know tat tish maun wold not come upon the town if no pody ashk him, and dosh tink dat delaws is bery pad, some bery cood laws. I peen over upon the Philametalpha onsh mit my wagon too and horses too again aready, and I feds my hose in de streets of em chity and no pody saich turkey onsh, and I seen pig pellies, rupple shirts, burty cloas, smoke bipes, and glistering valking sticks, and I dosh tink how tey ish bery cleber, but, Mishter Brinter I tinks dad de heads of de Greensboar beoples has not so much in tem as even de Fayette beobles heads, for my son Haunce wash dar onsh more ash a couple times aready, and he feds hims horses in de town, and no pody says turkey to eim once again, put puilds for de waggons a burty fine house an waggon yards, for de Tucheomans again to stay all night in, and charge him noting de morning—now de Mr. bolice wash invited here again by some chentleman like himself from de Rawleyough who vent lasht winter to see de Mr. bolice in te Rawley and den he laught onpon himself he would spent some time at te Mr. General Assembly, now I does tink if we dos send to de legislator men who dosh not now petter a dish I tink we has patter keep hims home one more a kouple times, until bim coes to school to de lawrining one more again, what you tink mishter newspaper brinter.

PILLY HARSPARGER.

A patriot is he, whose public conduct is regulated by one single motive, viz. *the love of his country;* who as an agent, in Parliament, has to himself neither hope nor fear; neither kindness nor resentment; but refers every thing to the common interest.

Johnson's Patriot.

FOREIGN.

FROM FRANCE.

New York, April 10.

By the packet ship De Rham from Havre we have Paris dates of the tenth of March. They bring us the result of the choice of President of the Chamber of Deputies. Of the five Deputies presented by the Chamber for the selection of the King —namely, Messrs. Royer-Collard, Cassimer-Perrier, Delalot, Agier and Sebastiani —the King selected M. Royer-Collard, the President of last year. When the President pro tem. of the Chamber had read the royal ordonnance, naming M. Royer-Collard, the Deputies of the left centre, and many of those of the left, presented their warm congratulations to the newly chosen President. The votes on the choice of the candidates to be presented to the King, are conclusive of the great majority, adverse to the ministry, in the Chamber.—On the the 4th March the Chamber proceeded to designate their candidates. On the first ballot, M. Royer-Collard obtained, of 361 votes, 225; and M. Cassimir-Perrier 192, no others had a majority. On a second ballot, of 372 votes, M. Delalot obtained 189, and no others had a majority. Further proceedings were suspended until the next day, when, at the first ballot of 367 votes, M. Agier obtained 206, and M. Sebastiani 200—and thus the list of five candidates was completed. The highest vote given at any time for the candidate of the right, M. De Lastours, was 144. The address of the Chamber in answer to the King's speech, which will test completely the sentiments of the house, and the possibility of the prolonged existence of the Polignac ministry, was not reported at the last date, as the Chamber was only organzed on the 8th March, by the Royal designation of its President. The language of the reply of the Peers to the address of the Chamber, which was unanimously adopted, is calm, but not, perhaps, so full of entire devotedness and blind acquiesence as the Ministry anticipated. The reply of the King to the committee that delivered the address, denotes great doubts under an assumption of confidence, about the co-operation of the Deputies.

M. Dolanien de Sesmaison, a colonel of one of the regiments of the Guards, was struck from the rolls of the army for declining to vote for M. Dudon, a royalist Deputy recently elected from Nantz.

The allusion made in the King's speech, to the advantages that *Christianity* would derive from the success of the expedition against Algiers, is supposed to refer to an intention on the part of France of reviving the religious order of *Knights of Malta.*

The *Drapeau Blanc*, an ultra royalist paper, declares that the dissolution of the Chamber, and a new and safer mode of election must be resorted to. It says—"The dissolution of the Chamber is now a measure imminent. But the ordonnance of dissolution, will it appear isolated in the *Moniteur?* Such a publication would be treason on the part of the Cabinet; for evidently the same electoral colleges, composed of the same elements, would return the same deputies—even if the new were not worse than the old. On the other hand it would be absurd to expect, before dissolving the present chamber, to obtain at its hands a new law of election. In this dilemma, is the Kingdom to be delivered up to Revolution and the King to his executioners? Better far to have recourse to another 5th September *ordonnance*, and thus change the manner of electing, and ensure the choice of deputies who will represent the *monarchical* opinions of the country. —There will be time enough afterwards to give the form of a law to this ordonnance —and meanwhile the state will be saved."

The London dates in the Havre papers are of the 8th. On that day Prince Leopold, accompanied by Lord Aberdeeen, had an audience with his Majesty.—"The object of this visit of the new King of Greece was," says the London paper, "to take leave of George IV."

The packet Goldfinch from Mexico, with half a million of dollars, had arrived in England.

New York, April 13.

By the Charlemagne, Capt. Robinson, from Havre, we have Paris papers (for which we are indepted to the kindness of Capt. Robinson,) to the 19th March, inclusive. They give us the decisive intilligence of the *prorogation*, not *dissolution*, of the Chamber, till the 1st of Sept. next.

On the 18th, at noon, the King, seated on the throne, surrounded by his dignitaries, received the grand deputation from the Chamber with the address. The material part of it is already given in our extracts from the English papers. The reply of the King was as follows:—

"Gentlemen,—I have heard the Address which you have just read to me on the part of the Chamber of Deputies. I had reckoned upon the concurrence of two Chambers to effect the good I had contemplated, with a view to consolidate the happiness of my people. It is with pain I hear the Deputies declare that on their part, this concurrence does not exist."

"I announced to you, in my Speech, my resolutions; they are immutable. The interests of my people forbid me to deviate from them.

"My Ministers will make known to you my will."

After the Deputation had withdrawn, the Ministers remained in conferenee with his Majesty about twenty minutes.

And on the ensuing day, as will be seen by the article from Galignani, of 19th, the Chamber was prorogued.

Paris, 19th March.

Postscript.—The Chamber of Deputies assembled this day; the President took the Chair at one o'clock. The minutes of the last sitting were read and adopted. One of the Ministers of the Interior being introduced, his presence excited considerable attention and agitation. His excellency delivered to the President a Royal Ordinance, under a sealed cover, which the latter opened and read. The Ordinance announced his Majesty's pleasure that the chambers should be prorogued to the 1st of September next.

The Ordinance was likewise communicated to the Chamber of Peers at the Luxembourg and both Houses immediately broke up.

Friday, two o'clock P. M.—The following reflections upon the Address of the Chamber of Deputies, and the King's Answer, are extracted from the French Papers of this morning:—

"The King's answer to the address from the Chamber of Deputies, confirms what was reported yesterday on the continuance of the present ministry, and their endeavors to maintain themselves in power. The Chamber of Deputies have, in terms of the greatest respect, expressed what they considered to be the real state of affairs; but at the same time they have been compelled to warn the Crown, that the necessary harmony no longer existed between the powers of the State.—The language of the Chamber was an appeal to the King to use his prerogative in re-establishing that harmony.

SALES AT HAVRE—MARCH 15.

Cotton.—63 bales Louisiana, at 88c.; 440 do. 91c.; 901 do. at 92 a 100c.; 200 bales Mobile 92c.; 50 bales Georgia, 92 50.

April 14.

The rapidity with which the arrivals from Europe succeed each other, leaves little room for editorial speculation on events; for before an opinion or an anticipation can be recorded, a still shorter passage comes to refute or confirm it. The Charlemagne arrived yesterday in 16 days from Scilly, and 23 from Havre, and the Hudson made an equally short passage from Deal. Today we have the Josephine from Belfast in *sixteen days!* from port to port, for she was off the Hook, as we learn, on Monday, and she actually brings a Liverpool paper of the 25th, only 19 days old now. Except as to the market for cotton, and the list of arrivals, there is not much of interest added by these papers to our previous information.

All eyes, now, will naturally be turned to France. The situation of the Ministry, and, perhaps, of the ruling dynasty of that nation, is a perilous one. The prorogation of the Legislative bodies—*if* the Press be left unshackled—will only add fuel to the flame already kindled; and in September they will re-unite, more exasperated than ever, against the Polignac cabinet. From several articles in the Ministerial papers (for our French files came to hand last evening *after* the paper was out), we infer that some calculation is made of the effect, upon a glory-loving people, of a brilliant result to the expedition against Algiers; and that the Legislature coming together again amidst the gratulations from such an event, the Liberal party would not be able to make head so successfully as before against the Cabinet. Many unforeseen contingencies may interpose to defeat this calculation; and among them, not the least improbable, perhaps, would be the unconditional compliance by the Dey of Algiers as soon as the French forces should arrive off his coast, with all the demands of France. In that case, the expense incurred for what would then be called a fruitless and inglorious expedition, would add strong arguments to those already used against the Ministry.

As to the form of government, it is, we think, clear, that there is no considerable party in France that aims at, or desires any other, than a monarchical form; but the reigning branch of the *Bourbone*, particularly the present King, who is supposed to be altogether in the hands of Jesuits,—is exceedingly unpopular. The Orleans branch on the contrary is popular. The Duke of Orleans himself was a soldier of the revolution: he is, or is thought to be, more imbued with the feelings and spirit of the present times than his royal cousin on the throne; and the *Duke de Chartres*, his eldest son, is constantly and rather studiously, as it seems to us, put before the people as having less of the pretension and haughtiness of the *old regime*. If, therefore, the King persist in the attempt to support his ministers against the voice of the Chamber of deputies, it is, we conclude, quite within the range of possibilities, that it may cost him his throne.

Respecting Greece, we translate an interesting extract from the Augsburgh Gazette, setting forth the conditions upon which Prince *Leopold* accepts the sovereignty of the country. It is, we think, to be lamented, that his desire to have the fine islands of Samos and Candia incorporated into his kingdom could not be granted. But still, much is done for Greece.

Augsburg, 14th March.

The *Gazette Universelle* publishes under the London head, the following letter:

"The frequent conferences between the Ambassadors of France and Russia and Lord Aberdeen, have reference to the execution of the *protocol of 6th January*. Prince Leopold refused the sovereignty of Greece unless certain conditions were granted him. These were, the incorporation of the islands of Candia and Samos with the new State of Greece; the guaranty by the interposing powers of a Greek loan; the promise that a division of French troops should remain in Greece at the expense of the French government; and especially entire protection against every sort of attack on the part of the Turks. It was difficult in accordance with the principles heretofore professed by all the powers to assent to these demands; yet they were so much committed to Prince Leopold, and attached so much importance to his nomination, that every thing possible, was done to satisfy his wishes. After long discussions the required protection against the Turks, the stay during a year of a French division, and the guaranty of a loan, of which the amount is hereafter to be determined were granted; but Samos and Candia were refused. The Prince was still dissatisfied. When, however, he became convinced that further demands would be ineffectual, he proposed that at least the Greek inhabitants of these islands should be placed under the protection of Greece. But this proposition was also rejected; for the Porte and Greece being both required to proclaim an amnesty, the Porte might have thought itself at liberty not to execute this stipulation. After infinite difficulty, the negotiation was was brought to a successful close; and Prince Leopold having renounced his pretensions upon Samos and Candia, was, by a protocol of February, recognized as Sovereign Prince of Greece."

The *Cotton Market* at Liverpool was in a very healthy state, the *prices having still further improved.*

Liverpool March 24.

The transactions in cotton still continue to a very great extent, upwards of 6000 bales having been sold to day at 1-8d per lb. advance, and in some instances one farthing upon last week's prices. The sales stated are, 2000 Orleans and Mobile, at 6¼ to 7¾; 2000 Uplands, 6 3-4 to 7¼; 150 Surats, 4 3-4 to 4 7-8; 300 Pernams, 7¾ to 8d; 250 Macios, 7 3-8; 1500 Maranhams, 7¼ to 7 3-8 and a few Egyptians at 8½d.

April 15.

Short arrivals from Europe, but not shorter, continue. The Liverpool at Boston, sailed on the 25th—and the *George Canning* and *William Thompson*, packet ships from the same port, are now below, having sailed on the 25th. Intelligence to that date was, however, received by the *Josephine* yesterday.

The last N. Intelligencer publishes the translation of a very interesting article from the Paris Constitutionnel, which was transmitted to this country by General Lafayette. It gives a history of the *Claims*, with their classes, of the American Government on that of France—and concludes with the following remark:

"It appears, that though the principle has been recognized, nothing has as yet been decided on or agreed to between the ministers of the U. States and France. We pray that all difficulties may be accommodated, justice done, and that the relations between France and the U. States may not be interrupted."

We hazard nothing in asserting that if no decison has yet been obtained, it is not the fault of Mr. Rives. We understand that he has displayed the utmost diligence in complying with his instructions, and pressing the claims of our merchants.

Richmond Enq.

It will be observed by an article from the *Recorder*, that the gold hunters on the Cherokee Territory are not likely to attend to the notice of the General Government to cease trespassing on what does not belong to them. As Georgia has the reversion of part of those lands, it is certainly greatly her interest to assist, by all lawful means, the efforts of the President to preserve for her the inheritance, which must, ere long, be her's, rich as from the hands of Nature. At present, individuals from every clime and nation nearly under the sun, are traversing the country and robbing it of its golden treasures. We do not pretend to point out the means, but we are impressed with the necessity of a hearty co-operation on the part of the State with the General Government to prevent these robbers from appropriating to their own use, what belongs ultimately to the people of the State. The Indians can do nothing; or if they do, even peaceably, show themselves in the neighborhood, strait such a hue and cry of snapping of guns and firing of buckshot, of daylight murders and midnight conflagrations, is raised, that the welkin rings with the shout of revenge—the whole frontier is bristled with pikes and Shelby regiments "marched up the hill and then marched down again." These interpolers—these squatters on the Indian lands, are almost universally the cause of the violence and bloodshed which have prejudiced the public mind on this subject. Some of these squatters were lately ordered off by a small squad of the U. S. soldiers near the Coosa. They ran over into Alabama, and strait, about forty brave horsemen, with the Clerk of the Court of one of the Counties at their head, crossed the river, and rushing on the unsuspecting little squad, demanded with a curse, who sent them there to be disturbing honest white folks—if they would take a fool's advice, they would be off as soon as possible; and such were the violent threats, that the officer, being a young man, was glad to get clear of them on any terms, and decamped as quietly, as they would permit him.—*Augusta Courier.*

Lorenzo Dow.—It has been several years since we have heard from the eccentric preacher, whose name stands at the head of this paragraph. We perceive in our last Washington papers, an advertisement setting forth that he will visit that city in a few days. The following works are also offered for sale, the quaint titles of which sufficiently indicate their author:

1. Omniferous Law exemplified—how to curse, swear, lie, cheat and kill, according to law.
2. Chain of Reason consisting of 5 links, 2 hooks and a swivel.
3. Wisdom displayed, and Lorenzo's villainny detected, or, the second trial, confession, and condemnation of bringing him before the Superior Court, held at Norwich, Connecticut, January term, 1829.

A foreign author in his work, gives the following portrait of the American women:

"She is generally graceful in her figure, slow in her gait, mild in her looks, proud in mien, engaging in her conversation, delicate in expressions, quick at blushing, chaste in her manners, improving on acquaintance, generous to a fault, ready to weep with one in distress, solicitous for the poor, sincerely religious, eminently humane, constant in her attachment, a fond wife, a tender mother, tenacious of her word, jealous of her honor, prudent in her conduct, circumspect in her house, and what is very natural, cannot keep a secret."

The National Currency.—We had the pleasure, a few days ago, to present to our readers a luminous report of the Senate Committee of Finance, upon the subject of the National Currency, according throughout with the views which we have heretofore had occasion to take of that subject. We have now the high gratification of being able to state that a report was yesterday made in the House of Representatives, from the eloquent and able pen of Mr. McDuffie, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, which does honor to his talents, and to the independence and industry of himself and the Committee. The report is of such length, that we do not know when we shall be able to publish it, but of such interest that no reader, when he comes to peruse it, would wish it shorter.

The Committee have taken every point of the question, evading nothing, shrinking from no difficulty, avoiding no responsibility. The report examines the question concerning a National Bank, as presented by the President's message, under three great general heads, or divisions, viz: First, the power of the Government to establish a Bank as an agent for the correct and proper administration of the financial concerns of the country: Secondly, the expediency of establishing, with that view, such an institution as the present Bank of the United States: and, thirdly, the expediency of substituting, for such a Bank, a National Government Bank, as proposed in the message of the President.—Each of these points is very fully and conclusively argued in the report. The decision of the Committee is unequivocally in the affirmative, on the two first of these questions, and as decidedly in the negative on the third. The various objections to a Government Bank, as a financial measure, are perspicuously stated, and the climax of the objections to it is presented in terms which we quote from the report, that they may speak for themselves, as follows:

"But the inevitable tendency of a Government Bank to involve the country in a paper system, is not, in the opinion of the Committee, the greatest objection. The powerful—and, in the hands of a bad administration, the irresistible and corrupting influence which it would exercise over the elections of the country, constitutes an objection more imposing than all the others united. No matter by what means an administration might get into power, with such a tremendous engine in their hands it would be almost impossible to displace them *without some miraculous interposition of Providence.*"

Of this report, ten thousand copies were ordered to be printed for the use of the House of Representatives.—*Nat. Int.*

In the speech of Mr. Richardson, of Mass., delivered in the House on the 30th ult. are the following statistical facts, which may be useful for reference:

By a report made to the Senate during the present session of Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury, it appears that for purposes of Education, and the construction of Roads and Canals, within and leading to a number of States and Territories, from the adoption of the Constitution to the 24th December, 1828, the following appropriations have been made:

To Maine,	$9,500
To New York,	4,156
To Tennessee,	254,000
To Arkansas,	45,000
To Michigan,	45,000
To Florida,	83,417
To Ohio,	2,527,404
To Illinois,	1,725,959
To Indiana,	1,513,161
To Missouri,	1,462,471
To Mississippi,	600,667
To Alabama,	1,534,727
To Louisiana,	1,166,361

In addition to these appropriations, the Government has been authorized to aid, by subscription, the following works:

Delaware & Chesapeake Canal,		$300,000
Ohio and Chesapeake	do.	10,000
Dismal Swamp	do.	150,000
Louisville and Portland	do.	90,000
Cumberland Road	do.	2,230,903
Western and S. W. State Roads,		76,959
Total,		$13,828,685

Correspondence of the New York Journal of Commerce.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 3.

I could not persuade myself to make a pilgrimage to day, to the capitol. The Supreme Court has adjourned, and the senators had taken a furlough until Monday. What then could tempt any one to walk three miles to and from the capitol? Of all the idle, disorderly and vapid exhibitions I ever witnessed, (not excepting the show of wild animals, in which the elephant, two kangaroos, twenty monkies, the noble Brazilian tiger, the lynx, the zebra, and the half horse half ox monster, each takes the floor according to the rules of the circle,) the house of representatives on Fridays and Saturdays, is without rivalry. How McDuffie, P. P. Barbour, Storrs, Spencer or Speaker Stevenson, can stomach such an atmosphere, I cannot tell. I have seen that house afford continued fascinations for a whole month, when I would cheerfully have lost breakfast and dinner both, rather than not be in the gallery, from the prayer of the chaplain to the adjournment. Those were the days of Stockton, Clay, Quincy, Cheves, GASTON, Calhoun, Webster, Lowndes, Oakly, HAMSON, and RANDOLPH, though last not least." By the bye, I once cudgeled my brains for a likeness of the *outre* of Roanoke, and found it only in a bowl of "*egg nog*," with enough of sweetness for the taste, froth on top, solidity in the materials, and spirit in the temperament. "But the days are gone that we have seen—John Anderson my Joe."

A lady lately visited a school of infants, for the purpose of witnessing its *machinery.* Imagine her surprise at the following exhibition—Schoolmistress (unfolding an umbrella)—"What is this my dear?"

"An umbrella, Madam," "How many Kingdoms does it contain?"—"Three." "What are they?"—"Animal, mineral, and vegetable."—"Name the animal."—"Whalebone."—"The mineral."—"The brass." "The vegetable." "The cotton."

It will be seen that the Senate are determined not to spare our brethren of the editorial corps, whose promotion to places of trust and profit, as a reward for their valuable services in the late presidential contest, has fed us up with a hope that it might come to our turn some of these days to be similarly favored. *Isaac* has got his travelling papers; *Mordecai*, it is pretty well ascertained, will be despatched after him, and *Amos* bring up the rear. *So much for Buckingham!* And thus ends our golden prospects; for after this lofty and independent stand of the Senate, what editor can hope for preferment by President-making? *Othello's occupation's gone!* If this is to be the way with our fraternity, now and forever, of what avail will be all "arts" and ingenuity of "able editors?" With no incentive to the exercise of their genius—no stimulant to their inventive powers, nor one promise of *reward* for partizan services, they will—heigh ho—be reduced to the alternative of enlisting in the cause of TRUTH and DECENCY. *Alas poor Yorick!*

Norfolk Herald.

The following are the concluding remarks of Dr. *Reid's* introduction to a series of Lectures at the Franklin Institute, Rochester:

"Could I persuade the mechanics and manufacturers, who now hear me, of the truth of what I now say—If I could inspire them with the courage to devote one hour every evening after their daily labor is done, to the study of these truths, I should deem myself almost a benefactor, for they would soon find that their work would soon be accomplished in less time and with more ease. The profit would be double. In a year, 300 hours thus spent, would be worth as many dollars—more—for who can calculate the amount of information—practical knowledge that would rush in from the ramified rivolets thus brought into view? Do we need demonstration? Here it is—look at it. A distinguished civil officer in a Sister State, was *a bricklayer till* 26 *years of age*; and previous to that time *qualified himself* in single hours, after work, *for the highest offices and honors his State could confer!*

Portentous!!—The Winyaw Intelligencer has made short work of it, and thrown off the shackles of the Union with as much ease, as it would kill a musquito. Hear it! "He, however, believe in the paramount authority of the State. Our *allegiance* is to her, and *we know nothing of the Federal Government* —except from the adhesion to it of South Carolina; and are therefore ready to obey her laws without fear of treason, or the 'Supreme' Court."—*Georgia Pat.*

A writer who says he was sixteen years a prisoner for the *crime* of debt in the city of New York, has the following paragraphs in his illustration of the system of incarceration:

"It is a horrid place, and many a time, when through the grates of my prison window, I have watched the last rays of the setting sun as they gilded some neighboring spire, I have wondered that any man could find it in his heart to put a fellow being in jail for debt.

"I have at last given up the hope of liberty—blessed liberty! I can hardly write that word without dropping a tear at the recollection of the joyous days of liberty which are gone forever. I am sad when I think how they have fled away like a dream, and that neither I, nor my creditors, can ever recall them.

"When I entered the walls of this terrible jail in which, amid the rattling of chains, I am writing this little impertinent story of my life, I was young, in good health, blest with a wife whom I adored, and as fine a boy as ever smiled in the face of a father.

"The boy is dead—and my wife is no more. She was indeed a most excellent woman, but she was wounded to the soul by the horrors of our situation —her spirit was broken down and she, with the infant that caused her sickness, died in child-bed, in jail shortly after my imprisonment, in the year 1794."

We learn with much pleasure that an accommodation has taken place between the proprietors of the Baltimore steam boats and those of the James River line; in consequence of which, the Norfolk is to be withdrawn from her run between Norfolk and Richmond, and the Steam boat Richmond is to supply her place, running three times a week. This is as it should be.

Norfolk Herald.

On the top of a high mountain in the South of Scotland, called Sintac, there is said to be a large stone, in the form of a Cap, in which is always contained a quantity of water for the refreshment of travellers. On this stone the following verses have been etched:

On Sintac tap, there is a Cap,
And in that cap there is a drap;
Take up the cap, drink out the drap,
And leave the cap on Sintac tap.

These lines are said to contain an enigma which has never yet been unravelled. Can any of our readers say whether such a Stone exists with such an inscription, and if they can, explain the mystery supposed to abide in this logical verse?

Charleston Gaz.

"Hats off in front," is an old cry in the Theatre, to which a new one has been added, "Bonnets also." The big Bonnets may, in general, be fit subjects of jest, but there was no fun in the late conflagration of one in the *American Theatres* at New Orleans; at least so say the Newspapers. The appalling cry of *Fire!* suddenly broke forth, with loud crackling and crashing, portending awful destruction of the Theatre and its crowded inmates. It was occasioned by the sudden ignition of the fillagree work of a colossal Bonnet that over-topped the Chandalier, and the noise originated from the combustion of the crackling whalebone. With the usual assistance of fire-hooks and a suitable ladder, however, the threatened consequences were happily prevented.

Augusta Courier.

An Irish preacher, late from Dublin, descanting on the strength of Sampson, informed his audience, that with the jaw bone of an ass, he put a thousand Philistines to *the point of a bayonet.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 22, 1830.

Extract of a letter from the Editor, dated

WILMINGTON, APRIL 15, 1830.

I have been attending, for three days past, quite an interesting meeting of the Stockholders of the Cape Fear Bank, some account of which will no doubt be acceptable to the readers of the Observer. The meeting was organized on Tuesday, by the appointment of Robert Donaldson, Esq., of New York, as Chairman, and Wm. C. Lord, Esq., of this place, as Secretary. Nearly 4500 shares of Stock was represented, including that of the State, (about 2300 shares) which was represented by Isaac Wright, Esq., of Bladen.—After receiving a statement of the Bank from Mr. London, the President, he offered a resolution declaring the assent to and acceptance of the amended Charter of the Bank.—Considerable debate occurred on this resolution, chiefly between Mr. Wright, and Mr. London. It was finally adopted by a large majority, there being only 111 votes against it.

On motion of Mr. London, a committee, consisting of Messrs. I. Wright, Richard Bradley, John R. London, David Smith, (of Haymount,) and Dr. Shuman, of Salem, was appointed to inquire into the value of Stock, with a view to fix the rate at which it should be received in payment of debts.

Dr. Shuman then offered a resolution instructing the Directors of the Bank to do no new business, but to proceed, as fast as the law allows, to close the business of the Bank, and by no means to reinstate a debt on which default occurs, except upon the payment of all back instalments. Much debate occurred upon this proposition, which was connected with another offered by the same gentleman, proposing, in the event of the adoption of this, to close the several offices, and dismiss all the Officers except such as might be necessary to do the diminished business. Mess. London and Meares advocated the resolution, and Mr. Wright opposed it, besides several other gentlemen who engaged less at length in the debate. The resolution was finally rejected, by the overwhelming vote of the State, about 6 to 1 of the individual stockholders being in favor of it.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Meares, instructing the Directors to do no new business after the 1st of January next, which was also rejected by the vote of the State. The individual Stockholders voted 233 for it, 59 against it.

A resolution was then offered by Dr. De Rossett, and adopted, directing the officers of the Bank to enforce punctuality from the debtors, agreeably to the provisions of the late act of the Assembly, and in no event to reinstate a debt on which default occurs, unless all back instalments are paid.

On Thursday, the committee appointed to inquire into the value of Stock, made a detailed report, in which they state their conviction, that the Stock is worth, strictly calculating, a fraction over $84 per share; but taking into consideration the future low profits of the Bank, they recommended that the price at which it be received by the Bank, in payment of debts, be fixed at $80. Their recommendation was adopted by the meeting.

A committee consisting of R. Bradley, D. Smith and Gabriel Holmes, Jr., who had been appointed to inquire into the expediency of making a reduction in the expenditures of the Bank, made a report, recommending the reduction of the salaries of the several officers, which was generally concurred in, by which a saving of something more than $2000 per annum will be made.

The following is one of the last, and by many it will be considered one of the most important resolutions.

On motion of J. R. London, Esq., it was unanimously

Resolved, That it will be inexpedient, as it might contravene the Charter, to declare further dividends until satisfactory legal advice is had upon the subject.

The meeting was of opinion, that to pay a dividend, would be to pay a dividend of the Capital Stock, which would be in exercise of at least a doubtful right. The President was therefore directed to obtain the best legal advice on the subject.

The above is a brief and very imperfect account of the proceedings of this meeting, which was full of interest to all present. I should have endeavored to make it more perfect, but for the fact, that the Journal of the entire proceedings was ordered to be printed in pamphlet form, for distribution among those interested.

School of Industry.—Under this title the Ladies of the Congregation of St. John's Church, in this place, have established a school for the instruction of poor female children, not only in the ordinary branches of education, but those useful branches of home industry, which must insure them a comfortable living, and qualify them to discharge many of the important duties of life.

The School is now in successful operation, and we understand that the neat appearance, correct deportment, and evidence of industry which was exhibited at the examination of the Scholars on Saturday evening last, afforded the best commentary on the utility of the institution. From what we have heard in relation to this School, we feel warranted in asserting, that it bids fair to be one of the most valuable charity institutions of our country. And we are pleased to see that a portion of the Ladies of our town, instead of engaging in the common crusade of Foreign Missions, have turned their attention to objects at home, who at least, are as deserving the common sympathies and charities of our nature, as the offspring of the Heathen; and without stopping here to inquire how far the command of our Saviour, "go and teach all nations," is obligatory on us, we think that the same Scripture equally enjoins it upon us as a duty, to take care of our own household; and that the same deducible from the text, "He that provideth not for his own household is worse than an infidel," is clearly directory to us on this subject. However, be this as it may, the object the Society has in view is one of the most laudable character, and is calculated to rescue from vice and ignorance, many of the little ones of the human family who otherwise might languish out a useless existence in the abodes of wretchedness and moral degradation, and imbue their tender minds with wholesome lessons of pure morality and religion, which may serve to guide them through the changes of time and fit them for eternity.

To those engaged in this work, we would say, we wish you prosperity; to others, "go and *do* likewise."

We are sorry to learn, that the Office of John B. Kelly Esq., of Moore county, has lately been destroyed by fire, together with his valuable Library, Furniture, &c. It is believed to be the work of some evil disposed person.

We are requested to state that a Four Day's Meeting will take place at the Methodist Church in this town, commencing Thursday the 6th of May next. The Presiding Elder and several other Divines are expected to be present. And that on Sunday Morning next, at half past 10 o'clock, the Rev. M. McPherson will preach a Sermon on the Divinity of Jesus Christ in said Church.

Congress.—On the 16th inst. Mr. Holmes of the Senate submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to report to the Senate, whether the sum of $25,071,017, 59, stated in his report of April 9th, 1830, includes the entire expenditure of the Government for the year 1829, or only so much of it as has been actually paid, and if the latter, what amount remains yet to be paid to complete the entire expenditure for that year, distinguishing how much of the expenditure in each of the years 1828 and 1829, was on account of the National debt, and how much on account of money received from Great Britain, and paid out under the Ghent treaty

In the House of Representatives on the same day, the Speaker communicated a letter from John M. Goodenow, resigning his seat as a member of that body from the State of Ohio.

An Editor with his Mask off.—In January last, a paper was commenced, entitled, "the New York Amulet and Ladies Religious Chronicle." This is an *universalist* publication & was *so* announced in those copies of the first number which were sent to *Universalists*; but the article revealing the cloven foot was taken out of the copies sent to persons of other denominations, and the space filled with unexceptionable matter. By this stratagem, worthy of the faith of a Universalist, many editors, not suspecting the craft had put on the mask, noticed the new paper, and recommended it to the public. The editor of the Amulet says that there are several other universalist papers on the *same plan*.—T. Fisk is the editor of the "Amulet,"—he is also the editor of "PRIESTCRAFT UNMASKED!" *Is this the way he* UNMASKS *others?!*

We would respectfully suggest to these editors that the Bible fully and clearly supports the old maxim—"*Honesty is the best policy*;" and that if they understand and believe this book, they will be convinced that every fraud will one day, be detected, and every mask, which sin wears, *torn off*.

Southern Religious Telegraph.

[We took occasion in our last, (by request) to notice the "*Amulet*," and recommend it to public patronage. If the above be true, we recal every thing we have said in commendation of that print.]—OBSERVER.

Navigation of the Neuse.—The Newbern Sentinel states, that it is in contemplation, to discontinue the Steam Boat *Codorus*, between that place and Beaufort, with a view of trying the practicability of establishing a permanent communication between Newbern and Kingston. We are graitfied to learn, that if the public accommodation shall hereafter require a farther extension of the route, and the result of this first experiment shall warrant the undertaking, the proprietors intend to proceed to Waynesborough, and other places farther interior.—*Ral. Reg.*

By last Night's Mail.

New York, April 16.—The *Walter* from Liverpool brings papers one day later. A postscript to a Liverpool Circular of the 26th March says "the demand for Cotton continues brisk, and prices have again farther advanced 1-8 per lb. The sales for three days past are estimated at 14,000 bales."

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, April 12, Steam Boat Henrietta, Capt. Rush, with boat William James in tow, with a full cargo of Dry Goods, Salt, Groceries, &c. consisting of 306 packages of Dry Goods, 25 hhds. Hardware, &c. 15 crates Ware, 15 hhds. Sugar and Molasses, 40 bags Coffee, &c., 57 bbls. Sugar, Wine, &c., 120 kegs of Nails, 57 bundles Spades, &c. 8 tons Iron, 1900 bush. Liverpool Salt, for the following persons:—John McArn, Wm. Waddill, Sam. Ferguson, Nott & Starr, B. Beach, Hall & Johnson, Jas. Kyle, Kyle & Dailey, Wm. McIntyre, H. L. Jones, E. L. Winslow, Dr. H. Robinson, Dr. B. Robinson, D. McQuein, A. Campbell, E. J. Hale, G. W. McDonald, J. M. Strong, T. Fuller & Co., John Huske, Mrs. E. McIntyre, Isham Blake, Jr., D. Shaw, J. M. Dobbin, Jas. Martine, W. Whitehead, of Fayetteville.—A. Hubbard, and T. Y. Houze of Wadesboro'.—Kyle & Williston of Cheraw, S. C.—S. Henshaw, B. Elliot & Co., Randolph county.—M. Brown, Kyle & Menan, D. Cress, T. L. Cowan, John Murphey, Austin & Byrnes, Hackit & Limly, Gold Company, Salisbury.—Hendon & Coon, Lexington.—W. Bowen, J. Small, Pittsborough.—Wm. Albright, Chatham county.

DEPARTED, on the 15th, Steam Boat Henrietta, Capt. Rush, with boat Only Son, with a full cargo of 712 bales of Cotton, 13 bbls. Flour, 40 boxes Candles, &c.

We understand the Henrietta left Wilmington on Sunday morning last, with a full cargo of Dry Goods, (many of them for our country friends,) but owing to the low state of the river, was compelled to stop at Elizabeth. A delay of a few days only in the delivery of the Goods will be experienced.

DINNER AT WASHINGTON.

The President's Toast was, "*The Federal Union—It must be preserved.*"

The toast of the Secretary of State was in substance, "Compromise and Concession for Union; and Compromise and Concession in *preserving it.*"

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Cotton, $9 a 9 50. Bagging, yard, 18 a 22. Bacon, 5½ a 7. Candles, mould, 14. Coffee 11 a 14. Corn, 50. Flour, $3½ a 4½. —Iron 5 a 6. Flaxseed, 75 a 80. Lard, 6. Lead, 6½ a 7. Shot, per bag, $2 a 2¼. Lime, 2 a 2 50. Molasses, 26 a 28. Nails, cut, 7 a 7½, wrought, 18 a 20. Oats, 28 a 30. Sugar, common 8½ a 9, prime 10 a 11. Salt, Liverpool 65 a 70. Steel, American, 8 a 9. Tobacco, leaf, $2 a 4. Ap. Brandy 30 a 35. Whiskey, 24 a 26. Wheat, 60 a 65.

U. S. Bank Notes par to ¼ pr cent. prem. Checks on the North ½ per cent. premium.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY from the Subscriber, on Saturday, the 10th instant, my Negro Boy *BRANTLY*, who is about 6 feet high, has a down look, is yellow complected and very active. Had on when he left, an old smooth fur hat and a Northern and a Country homespun shirt, blue cloth vest, and old sattinett pantaloons. I purchased Brantly from Mr Sam. Smotherman, of Randolph county, about the 1st of April. The above reward will be given to any person who will lodge him in any Jail so that I get him, or who will deliver him to me.

JOHN McKINNON.

Mill Creek, Moore County, April 17. 72tf.

More Luck at Hewson's.

Drawing of the Dismal Swamp Canal Lottery, No. 2.

Nos. 28, 50, 46, 40, 13, 5, 31, 2.

Nos. 28, 46, 50, Capital Prize of $30,000

Nos. 5, 31, 40 do. do. $500, sent to a gentleman residing in North Carolina, from *Hewson's Truly Fortunate Office, Petersburg*, where the Cash will be paid the moment the Tickets are presented

Petersburg, April 13.

Fayetteville Literary, Scientific and MILITARY ACADEMY.

THE Public are respectfully informed that the above mentioned Institution will go into operation at Fayetteville, N. C., on the first of May, 1830. The Superintendent would beg leave to present the following outline of the government, discipline, course of studies, and general character of the Institution.

The government will be vested in the hands of the Superintendent, assisted by a board, composed of the Officers of the Institution.

From a thorough conviction of its utility and importance, the discipline and police of the Seminary will be conducted upon strictly military principles An experience of ten years has tested the high importance of these principles, as the basis of government to Seminaries of learning, and it is confidently believed, that when they have been fairly carried into effect, the greatest promptness and attention to study and other duties has been the immediate consequence.

The course of instruction will embrace the following branches of Literature, and Science, viz.: the Latin, Greek, French, Spanish and English Languages; History Ancient and Modern, Rhetoric; Logic; Arithmetic; Algebra; Geometry; Construction and use of Logarithms; Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, with its practical application to measuring heights and distances; Mensuration of Planes and Solids; Analytical Trigonometry; Application of Algebra to Geometry; Conic Sections; Natural Philosophy; Astronomy; Navigation; Differential and Integral Calculus; Descriptive Geometry, with its application to the projections of the Sphere, Topography; Engineering, Surveying of fields, roads, rivers, harbours and canals; Trigonometrical Surveying; Measuring Altitudes by the Barometer; Botany; Mineralogy; Chemistry; Moral Philosophy; Music; Fencing, Penmanship; Infantry and Artillery Tactics, Permanent and Field Fortification, the attack and defence of Fortified Places, ancient and modern; Science of War.

Also, will be taught the elementary drill of the Soldier; Formation and Drill of the Company and Battalion, both Infantry and Rifle; Formation of Military Parades; Reviews and Inspection; the turning off, mounting and relieving Guards and Sentinels; the duties of Officers of the day; Officer of the Guard; and the manner of making out the different descriptions of Military Reports.

The Students at this Institution will be styled Cadets.

A Senior and Junior department will be established, in each of which, the several branches of study belonging to it will be arranged into appropriate classes, through which the Cadets will advance by regular promotion from each class to the next higher.

The Junior department is designed for the younger Cadets in their elementary studies, and it is believed that Students may enter this department to advantage as early as eight years of age.

Those who are desirous of entering the Senior Class, and have not passed through the requisite preliminary studies, will find it much to their advantage to go through the preparatory studies in the Junior department, in preference to fitting themselves at schools upon a different plan, as they will here become familiarized with, and prepared for, the duties of the Senior Class; the expense also will be proportionably less. The members of the Junior department will enjoy all the privileges and advantages of the Institution, and be subject to the same discipline as the older Cadets.

There will be no stated time in which a Cadet will be obliged to remain in any class, but he will be entitled to promotion whenever he can pass a thorough examination in all the branches belonging to the Class to which he is attached.

The Superintendent is aware of the great importance of giving particular attention to the instruction of young Students while acquiring the fundamental part of their education. It is at that age that habits of industry or idleness are formed; and a relish or disrelish for a close application of the mind in the pursuit of knowledge is acquired, according as the lessons are illustrated and made interesting by the Instructer, or left too intricate for the understanding of the young mind. The members of this department will remain during study hours in the presence and under the personal care of their Instructer or Instructers who will use the utmost caution to prevent the evils, which too frequently arise from the want of proper and seasonable explanations.

The importance of introducing the Practical Mathematics more generally into the systems of education in our country, is fast gaining upon public attention, by means of which a young man may be qualified to step from the Seminary in which he received his education, to fill, at once, a conspicuous and active station in the execution of the works of improvement which are now rapidly advancing throughout the country. This branch of study will be made a subject of particular attention at this Institution. The Classes attending to it will be exercised in the field, in the use of the Circumferenter, Spirit Level, Barometer, Theodolite, and from the observations made with these various instruments, complete Topographical Maps will be drawn.

The exercise attending these operations, will conduce much to the health of the Students, having a tendency to inmure them to fatigue, and to strengthen the constitution. This, with the addition of the Military exercises, which will be regular and obligatory upon each Cadet, it is believed will accomplish all that the physical power of the student may require.

The importance of the simultaneous cultivation of the physical and mental powers, has at this period become a principle too obvious to require illustration If then a physical education must be blended with the developement of the moral and intellectual powers, the only question to be decided, is, *what kind of physical education* it will be best to adopt. This question will, without doubt, eventually be decided by every intelligent community in favor of that which is most *useful*. In our country, there are but two kinds of exercise which have been introduced generally into our Seminaries of learning These are Gymnastics, and Capt. PARTRIDGE'S system, or the military exercise, combined with the practical Mathematics. Of the first, which is known to consist of climbing poles and ropes, leaping, running, &c. it would probably be difficult to show any great degree of utility, beyond the mere effects of the exercise, to say nothing of its violence and irregularity. Of the second, experience has shown, that while it is regular and uniform, its tendency is to give manliness to the form, and to improve the attitude and movement of the Student. Under our happy form of government, which recognizes every man as a "citizen soldier," it *surely* is of the highest importance that every citizen should be qualified to discharge, in the best manner, these important duties which his country may require incident to this character. if then those who are to be the future guardians and supporters of our constitution can have a knowledge of the various duties of the "soldier" blended with the elements of their education in such a manner as not to occupy time that would otherwise be devoted to different pursuits, it *certainly* must involve considerations having strong claims to *utility*. This, the system stands pledged to perform. There are those doubtless, who honestly object to the military part of the system, supposing it as having a tendency to create in the mind of the Student a desire for a military life Facts, however, will show these fears to be entirely groundless, for it may be shown that of those who have for the last ten years received their education at Capt. Partridge's Institution, as few will be found on the lists of the Army, and as many employed in the various professions and scientific operations now going on in our country, as from any other Seminary in the United States for the same length of time.

It is intended to make the course of education at this Institution, full and thorough in the before mentioned branches. Students may here fit themselves for entering the Military Academy at West Point, the Navy, or either of the classes in any of our Colleges or Universities. The Superintendent would beg leave to assure parents and guardians that the utmost attention will be paid to the morals, manners, health, and neatness of those that may be placed under his charge; and that his constant endeavor will be to make the Institution every way worthy of the patronage of the public.

Internal Regulations

OF THE F. L. S. AND MILITARY ACADEMY.

SECTION 1.—*Designation of Duties and Instruction.*

1st. The hours for study, recitations in practical scientific operations, and the Military Exercises will be from time to time designated by the Superintendent.

2d. Reports of the different classes will be made by their several Instructers on Saturday of each week, in which the standing of the Cadets in each class will be accurately noted. These reports will be announced by the Superintendent, to the Corps each week. Whenever a cadet shall be reported for negligence of study or other duties, he will be publicly reprimanded or otherwise punished according to the circumstances of the case.

3d. The Cadets composing the Senior department, will pursue their studies at their several rooms. The members of the Junior department will remain, during study hours, under the personal care of their Instructers.

4th. The demonstrations in the various departments of the Mathematics will be made from the blackboard, as far as may be consistent with the nature of the case.

5th. Punctual attendance at recitations and other duties, and close attention to study will be required of every Cadet, and when a Cadet shall be able to pass a thorough examination in the class to which he belongs, he will be transferred to the next higher class, with the least possible delay.

6th. There will be a principal annual examination in each year, commencing on the first Monday in May, and continuing at least nine days. Private examinations in the several classes, will be made by their respective Instructers, on Saturday of each week.

7th. A Board of visiters, consisting of CAPT. PARTRIDGE, and several other literary and scientific gentlemen, will be formed, who will attend public exercise and examinations, and notice the standing of the different classes, together with the names of the most meritorious in each class, publicly. The Board will be particularly requested to attend the principal examination and examine into the progress of the Cadets in the various branches of Study, and also into the discipline and concerns of the Institution generally, and report accordingly. Public Lectures will frequently be delivered at the Academy, upon different subjects, by Capt. Partridge.

8th. There will be one vacation in each year, to commence immediately after the May examination, and to continue nine weeks Leave of absence will be granted at other times only in cases of extreme necessity.

9th. Every Cadet, on leaving the Institution in good standing, will be entitled to an honorable discharge, certifying as to his general conduct, and proficiency in study, signed by the Superintendent and Instructers of such classes as he may have been connected with.

SECTION 2.—*Physical Department.*

1st. The exercises will be of a Military and Scientific character. The Military Execises will embrace those specified in the Prospectus. The same System of Tactics will be adobted as is, or may be adopted, for for the discipline of the Army of the U. States.

2d. The Scientific Exercises will embrace such parts of the Mathematics as can be practically illustrated in the field, together with pedestrian excursions for improvement in Botany, Mineralogy, and Geology.

3d. The hours for these exercises will be so arranged as not to interfere with the time usually devoted to study and recitations.

4th In the Military and other Exercises, the Cadets will be under the command of the Superintendent or an Officer appointed for the purpose, who will have strict charge of their conduct and improvement.

5th. In the Military Exercises, the Cadets will in rotation discharge the duties of Officers and non-commisioned Officers. Whenever a Cadet is acting in an official capacity, he will be required to discharge his duties agreeably to the principles of strict military discipline; and implicit obedience must be given to his orders by all concerned, under pain of dismission or other punishment.

SECTION 3.—*Conduct and Deportment.*

1st. The Conduct of gentlemen and soldiers will be considered as inseperable from every member of the Institution.

2d. Every Cadet will be strictly required to attend public worship on the Sabbath, and any one who who shall absent himself from the same, without leave from the Superintendent, or who shall be guilty of any indecent noise or disturbance on said day shall be dismissed or otherwise punished.

3d. Games of chance of every description, gambling, profane and vulgar language, falsehood, joining in any combination calculated to innovate upon the discipline of the Academy; associating with low and vulgar company, lotering about Stores, Taverns or Groceries is decidedly prohibited; and any Cadet who shall be found guilty of either of these offences, will be severely punished, according the nature and degree of the offence.

4th. Any Cadet who shall wilfully or knowingly disobey the orders of the Superintendent, shall be dismissed; and any Cadet who shall disobey the orders of any officer having command over him or shall be guilty of riotous or disorderly conduct, shall be suspended or dismissed.

5th. Whenever a Cadet is dismissed from the Institution, he will be noticed as such on the next succeeding catalogue, together with the nature of the offence.

SECTION 4.—*Discipline and Police.*

1st. The discipline and police of the Institution will be strictly Military. and so conducted as to insure promptness and attention in every department of Academic duty.

2d. The utmost neatness will be required of every member of the Institution, both as it respects their personal appearance, and in their rooms.

3d. There will be at least three roll-calls every day, at such times as will be designated by the Superintendent, and any Cadet who shall absent himself from said roll-calls without satisfactory excuse, will be punished.

4th. All Cadets will be required to remain quietly in their rooms during the regular study hours, and every Cadet who shall absent himself from the Academic limits at any time, without special permission from the Superintendent, will be either suspended, or otherwise punished according to the circumstances of the case.

5th. Each Cadet will be required to make good all damages done by him to the quarters, or other Academic property, and in case the individual who has committed such damages cannot be ascertained, the expense of the repairs will be equally divided among the whole number of Cadets.

6th. All Cadets are strictly prohibited the use of money or of keeping it in their possession. Also, trading or making purchases of any kind whatever, without permission from the Superintendent, and no bills contracted without the written permission of the Superintendent, will be paid.

7th. Punishments when inflicted, will be either dismission, suspension, admonition, extra duty, fatigue duty, reduction to the ranks in case the offender holds any office; and deprivation of the privilege of holding an office of honor or trust for a specified time.

SECTION 5.—*Expenses.*

1st. The Academic expenses, including board, room rent, and tuition, in all the beforementioned branches, excepting French, Spanish, Music, and Fencing, will be dollars per Academic year, for the members of the Senior department, and dollars per annum for those of the Junior. To those who do not board at the Institution, a reasonable reduction will be made from the academic expenses.

2d. For tuition in French, Spanish, Music and Fencing, $5 per quarter each.

3d. The expenses of each Cadet must be provided for, at least six months in advance.

4th. All articles of clothing, books, stationary, room furniture, including bedding, will be furnished on the lowest terms to such Cadets as are desirous of obtaining them at the Academy.

5th. Each Cadet will be furnished with a permit book, in which will be inserted the various articles which it may be necessary for him to purchase, each one of which must first be approved of by the Superintendent.

SECTION 6.—*Dress.*

1st. For neatness in appearance, and also from motives of economy, the Cadets will be required to wear a uniform dress, which will consist of a coat of dark blue cloth, trimmed with white bullet buttons. The vest and pantaloons to be of the same cloth with the coat for winter, and white for summer. The head dress to consist of a cap with appropriate trimmings. Tassels, in addition to the ordinary trimmings for the cap, will be worn by those who act in the the capacity of Officers. A stock of black silk or patent leather. Jefferson Shoes or Botees, with white socks. A fatigue dress may be worn when not on military duty. The amount of clothing for each year, as well as of other necessary articles, cannot be specified, but will be regulated by the Superintendent, according to the necessities of the Student. The Cadets will sleep in single births upon mattraises. The necessary articles of furniture, will consist of a birth, two chairs, a desk or table, and other minor articles for each Cadet. Parents or guardians can either furnish their sons or wards with the above articles themselves, or have them furnished at the Academy.

SECTION 7.—*Books studied at the Academy.*

English Grammar, Rhetoric, Logic, History and Geography.—Inductive Grammar, Blair's Rhetoric, Porter on Elocution, Hedge's Logic, Tytler's History, Hale's History U. States, Woodbridge and Willard's Geography with Atlas.

Latin.—Adam's Latin Grammar, Liber Primus, Virgil, Cicero's Select Orations, Cicero de Oratore, de Amicitia et de Senectute, Sallust, Cæsar's Commentaries, Horace, Livy, five first books, Tacitus, five books.

Greek.—Buttman's Greek Grammar, Neilson's Greek Exercises, Delectus, Jacob's Greek Reader, Greek Testament, Collectanea, Græca Majora, Xenophon's Anabasis, Homer's Illiad, six books.

French.—Ferry's first Elements, French Vocabulary by L'Abbe Bossut, Wanostrocht's Grammar, Voltaire's Charles the 12th, Telemaque, Boyer's Dictionary, 2 vols.

Spanish.—Joss' Grammar, Neuman's Dictionary, Gil Blas of Santillana, Pizarro's Spanish Dialogues.

Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, and Civil Engineering.—Tyler's Arithmetic, Hutton's course of Mathematics, Gibson's Surveying, Davies' Descriptive Geometry, Hassler's Analytic Trigonometry, Sganzin's Civil Engineering, Tredgold on Railways, and Enfield's Natural Philosophy The Cambridge course of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy will be studied by those who remain several years at the Academy.

Botany, Chemistry and Mineralogy.—Eaton's Manual of Botany, Brandes' Manual of Chemistry, Cleveland's Mineralogy and Bakewell's Geology.

Moral Philosophy, Laws and Politics.—Paley's Moral Philosophy, Paley's Natural Theology, Butler's Analogy, Stewart on the Mind, Constitution of the United States, Vattel's Laws of Nations.

Application for admission may be made to

T. B. RANSOM, *Superintendent.*

Fayetteville, April 22. 72 *tf*

ANOTHER CAPITAL PRIZE OF Ten Thousand Dollars.

To be drawn in the City of Baltimore on Wednesday, 28th of April.

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY, No. 4, for 1830. This Scheme is arranged on the popular ODD and EVEN SYSTEM, by which the holder of Two Tickets or Two Shares is certain of obtaining at least One Prize, and may draw THREE!

Besides the Capital Prize of TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS, there are the usual number of minor denominations, and *no Prize lower than Five Dollars.*

Only 9,000 Tickets in the Scheme.—More Prizes than Blanks!—the whole payable in CASH, which as usual can be had the moment they are drawn.

Whole Tickets $5,		*Quarters*, $1 25	
Halves,	2 50	*Eighths*,	62 *cts*,

☞ Orders, either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prizes, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application.—*Direct to*

J. I. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS,—*Baltimore.*

Baltimore, March 25, 1830. 69-8t.

Blanks for sale.

POETRY.

PLEASURES.

There are bubbles that vanish when grasped in the hand,
There are rosebuds that wither before they expand,
There are hopes that are blighted when brightest they seem,
And pleasures that fade like the joys of a dream.

A mirage, when our prospects were desolate grown,
Its charm o'er the sands of life's desert has thrown,
And we hoped, that when more of the desert was past,
To quench this mad thirst after pleasure at last.

From whoever pursues it, the faster it flies,
As the water seems near while the caravan dies,
And as spice groves before him, their limbs seem to wave,
While the traveller finds in the desert his grave.

If this life in its threshold so desolate seem;
If its pleasures are only the joys of a dream;
If its noonday with doubt and dismay is perplexed,
O who would not long for the dawn of the next?

SAMUEL FERGUSON,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has just returned from New York, where he laid in large stock of

Dry Goods,

Groceries, Hardware, Shoes, &c.

Which he is now opening in the store lately occupied as a Hardware store by Mr. James Baker, on the South East corner of Market Square. He invites the inhabitants of Fayetteville and merchants and others of the interior, to call and examine his stock, which will be sold very low at wholesale or retail, for cash or country produce.

To Farmers.

S. F. has an excellent assortment of Negro Cloths and Shoes, to which he invites the attention of slave holders.

Fayetteville, Nov. 19. 50tf.

JUST RECEIVED,

1 Pipe Cogniac Brandy, of the very best quality.

Money Lost.

ON Friday last, the Subscriber, while travelling in the stage from Raleigh to Fayetteville, lost a packet of money and papers, the precise sum not known, but believed to be between two and three hundred dollars, consisting of Treasury Notes, several one dollar Newbern Bills, two dollar State Bank bills, several five and ten dollar State Bank bills, and five and ten dollar bills on South Carolina Banks; 4 or 5 ten dollar bills on the United States Bank, one distinctly recollected to be signed by John Huske, and one by Jones. Also, a five dollar Cheraw bill, folded in a paper, and endorsed D. Mask, to whom it belongs. There was also a Justice's Judgment for $90, in favor of Stackburgher's Executors against Mr. Legrand of Anson, with credits thereon.

The whole was folded in a sheet of blank paper, and snugly tied up. A liberal reward will be paid to the person finding the same, and delivering it to the Editors of the Register, Raleigh, the Editor of the Observer, Fayetteville, or to the Subscriber.

GEO. C. MENDENHALL.

Jan 13. Guilford county, N. C.

HAT AND SHOE STORE.

Joseph O. Hoyt,

NORTH EAST CORNER OF MARKET SQUARE,

HAS just received an additional supply of Shoes and Hats, which, with his former stock, makes his assortment of both very complete. Among his Stock are the following articles:

A general assortment of gentlemen's Hats, black and drab, some of very superior quality,
Gentleman's fine calf Brogans,
Do do low quarters,
Do do and Morocco Pumps,
Do Kip Shoes,
Boys' fine calf, high and low quarters,
Ladies' prunella Boots,
Do do and coloured Shoes and Pumps,
Do do Morocco Shoes,
Misses' do do.
Ladies seal skin and leather Shoes,
And a large assortment of coarse Shoes,
Shoe Brushes and Blacking.

All of which will be sold on as reasonable terms as any Goods of the same quality can be had in this place, wholesale or retail. Purchasers are invited to call and examine for themselves.

January 28, 1830. 60-13w

JOHN LIPPITT,

Commission Agent, Fayetteville N. C.

HAS taken the Store on Green street, formerly occupied by Hugh McLaurin, Esq., and offers his services for the sale and purchase of produce.—Particular attention paid to receiving and forwarding Goods, on reasonable terms.

March 10, 1830. 66tf.

JOHN LIPPITT,

COMMISSION AGENT,

HAS just received on consignment, and will sell low for cash or barter,

Hhds. Molasses, (superior)
Bbls. brown and loaf Sugar,
Bags Coffee and Pepper,
Do. Filberts and Almonds,
Boxes Chocolate, Soap and Muscatel Raisins,
Gunpowder, Young Hyson and Hyson Teas, in 6 and 7 lb. boxes,
Kegs cut Nails,
¼ qr casks Malaga Wine,
Cheese, Shot, (assorted)
Casks fresh Rice,
Mackarel, No. 3.

March 10, 1830. 66tf.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SAMPSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1830.

Levina Hines } Petition for dower.
To
The Court. }

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Civil Croom, and her husband Charles Croom, defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this State, on motion it is *Ordered*, that publication be made in the *Carolina Observer*, for six weeks, giving notice to the said Civil and Charles Croom, to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county aforesaid, at the court house in Clinton, on the 3d Monday in May next, and plead, answer, or demur, to the Petition, or the same to be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.

Witness, Thomas I. Faison, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday of February, 1830.

68 THOMAS I. FAISON, *Clerk.*

Notice.

THE Subscribers having sold out their entire Stock in Trade to Mr. A. Torrence, request all persons indebted to them either by Note or Book Account, to come forward and settle the same without delay with A. W. Horton and Geo. W. Hutton or either of them, who are fully authorized to collect all debts due the Subscribers, and to grant discharges for the same. They may at all times be found at the Counting Room of Mr. A. Torrence.

HORTON, HUTTON, & CO.

Fayetteville, February 25, 1830. 65tf.

EXCHANGE,

NORFOLK, VA.

Situated on Main Street, the most spacious & beautiful in the whole Borough, and convenient to all the Steam Boats and Public Places, whether of pleasure or business. This extensive establishment has been enlarged and improved. The furniture is new and elegant, and the Parlours and Chambers are furnished in the first style. The House, under its present arrangement, is equal to any, and inferior to none in the United States. The Public Rooms, Chambers and Parlours for private families, are handsomely fitted up and well furnished.

A Reading Room, and a Letter Box for the Post Office, is also attached to this establishment.

STABLES and *CARRIAGE HOUSES* with every appendage necessary for the convenience of the gentleman and the traveller.

All the Stages

will start from this House, and a General Office will be kept on the premises, from whence the numerous stages for the North and South will start.

The convenience, beauty and accommodation of this Establishment, and the premises are acknowledged to be superior to any in the place. The proprietor pledges himself that no exertion on his part shall be wanting to promote the comfort of Guests and Visiters. Thankful for past favours, which he received while at the North, the subscriber confidently hopes, by unremitting attention, to merit a continuance of public patronage.

D. SAINT,

Late Proprietor of Congress Hall, Philadelphia.

Nortolk, March 16. 68 9w.

10 Barrels Tanner's OIL,
Lamp Oil,
50 kegs fresh ground White Lead,
For sale by JOHN HUSKE.

March 24, 1830. 68*tf.*

Sheriff's Sale for Taxes.

ON Monday, the 3d of May next, I will sell, at the Court House in Fayetteville, the following tracts of LAND lying in the Districts of Averasborough, Carver's Creek, Neill's Creek, upper Little River and Buckhorn, or so much thereof as will satisfy the Tax for 1828, and all accruing costs.

Acres.		*Tax.*
200	on Black Mingo, listed by Matthew More, for Jno. Hamilton,	1 76
250	on Black River and elsewhere, by Wallace Mobley,	1 48
200	on Island Plantation, by Mich'l D. King,	2 74
420	on Carver's Creek, by do do do	
50	on head of Cross Creek, by Robert Torry,	1 70
64	on lower Little River, by Catharine Gibson	1 24
540	on Neill's creek, by R. Whittington, for Prudence Avera,	3 05
200	on Dry creek, by Isaac Cofield, for David Gaskin,	1 76
617	on Black river, listed by Jonathan Darden,	3 94
114	in Hockaday's district, by O. Williams for Thos. Gardner,	1 22
15	on Thornton's creek, by Robert Harvil,	1 66
100	Joining Neill Beards, by George Searcy, for Nicholas Prince,	1 38
144¼	on Black river, by Jonathan Whittington,	2 15
133⅓	on Black river, by Thomas Young,	2 11
651	on Fish creek, by Mary Cox,	2 14
160	on Fish creek, by Jonathan Holly,	3 15
250	on Cedar creek, by Richard Huckaby, Jr.	2 52
99	on Neill's creek, by John A. Brown, for Richard Jones,	1 19
640	on Marsh branch, by Archibald Jones,	4 63
570	on Hector's creek, by Frederick Seaborn, for William Seaborn,	3 77
185	on Long branch, by do do Dolly Seaborn	2 37
300	on Possom branch, by do do for do do	
121	on Mill creek, by Stephen Senter, for the Heirs of Lewis Seawell,	1 46
120	on Cooper's branch, by Arthur Smith, for Richard Blalock,	2 06

JOHN McLEAN, for
JOHN BLACK, *Sheriff.*

March 18. 67ts.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having purchased the Entire STOCK OF GOODS, of Messrs. Horton, Hutton, & Co. in this place, begs leave to inform his friends and their former customers, that he has now on hand a very general and extensive assortment of GROCERIES, which he will dispose of for Cash or Country Produce, on as good terms as can be procured in this market. His Stock will in part comprise the following articles, viz:

50 Hhds. Prime Sugars,
20 bbls. loaf and lump do.
165 bags prime green Coffee,
14 do Pepper and Spice,
140 kegs cut Nails,
25 do Brads,
25 hhds. prime retailing Molasses,
2 hhds. English Copperas,
1 hhd. Dutch Madder,
5 hhds. N. E. Rum,
1 hhd. old Jamaica Rum,
1 do. N. O. Rum,
3 pipes Cogniac brandy,
2 pipes old Holland Gin,
Sweet and dry Malaga, Teneriffe & Sherry, Madeira and Port, } *WINES,*
1 cask Epsom Salts,
1 do. Alum.
2 ceroons Sp flt. Indigo,
20 bbls. Mackerel and Mullets,
20 boxes bar Soap, (Colgate's best.
30 do Windsor and variegated Soap,
5 casks Rice,
30 whole and half boxes Raisins,
40 casks fresh Thomastown Lime,
1000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
500 do. Alum do.
10 tons Swedes Iron,

Paints and Dye Stuffs,
Train, Lamp, Linseed, & Sweet Oils,
Crockery and Hollow Ware,
Patent Medicines,
Scotch and Maccabau Snuff,
Bale Rope and Bagging,

Trace chains, weeding hoes, bar lead and shot, curry combs, bed cords, plough lines, twine, shovels, hair and wire sifters, bonnet boards, mustard, foolscap, letter and writing paper, tin plate, fur hats, smith's bellows, anvils and vices, with a great variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate.

A. TORRENCE.

N. B. All persons having demands against the firm of Horton, Hutton, & Co. are requested to present them to the subscriber, who will settle the same. A. TORRENCE.

Fayetteville, Feb. 25, 1830.

Martin's History of North Carolina.

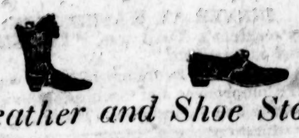
A few copies just received and for sale by E. J. HALE.

January 14.

Piano Fortes.

2 Elegant *PIANO FORTES*, L. Ricket's make, for sale on liberal terms, by WILLKINGS & CO.

July 23, 1829. 33tf.



Leather and Shoe Store,

PERSON STREET,

THREE Doors East of Market Square.

I AM now opening a very extensive assortment of *BOOTS and SHOES*, embracing every variety of kind, and offer them by the case, dozen or retail, at prices *less than usual*, for *cash only*.

ALSO,

Sole and Upper Leather,
Skirting and Harness do.
Best Philadelphia Calf Skins,
Lining Skins and Bindings,
Best Cochineal Coach Linings,
Do. blue and black do. do.
Black Mor. Skins and Hatter's Linings,
Brushes and Fancy Baskets,

Shoe Thread, Blacking, Trunks, &c. &c.

Also, HATS,

By the case or otherwise.

W. L. HAWLEY.

Fayetteville, October 15. 45tf.

P. S. The MANUFACTURING BUSINESS is carried on extensively, and every pains taken to please our customers. W. L. H.

W. Whitehead,

OFFERS FOR SALE

15 Hhds. good Sugar,
3 ditto. prime Coffee,
40 bags Coffee, some very low priced.
22 hhds. Molasses.
70 kegs cut Nails,
50 casks best quality Stone Lime,
20 bbls Mackerel,
10 boxes window glass, 8 × 10.
8 bbls. green Copperas,
Alum and Liverpool Salt,
A good assortment of Castings,
Iron; American, and English,
Blistered & German Steel,
Cotton bagging and bale rope,
Powder, shot, and Lead,
Alum, Indigo, Madder and Logwood.

February 25, 1830.

☞NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been appointed Standard Keeper for the county of Cumberland, gives notice that he has taken the Office on Gillespie street, near D. McColl's Tailor Shop, and nearly opposite the State Bank, where he can at any time be found. The public are hereby notified, that all those using Weights and Measures should apply to him and have them examined according to law—all those failing to do so, will be dealt with as delinquents

ANDERSON CURTIS.

Fayetteville, March 18, 1830. 67tf.

20 casks unslacked LIME and
10 barrels Irish POTATOES, for sale by
JOHN HUSKE.

February 17, 1830. 63-tf.

New Establishment.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform the public generally, that they have established a

Tin & Sheet Iron Ware Manufactory

On the south side of Hay street, one door below the Mansion Hotel, under the firm of NOTT & SUMNER, where they will keep constantly on hand, a large and general assortment of all articles connected with their line, of superior workmanship, and at prices to suit the exigency of the times.

Orders from the country for any article in their line will be thankfully received, and promptly attended to.

WILLIAM NOTT,
JOSEPH SUMNER.

N. B. All kinds of Job Work, and Repairing neatly executed at the shortest notice. N. & S.

Fayetteville, November 19. 50-6m

Just received and for sale,

15000 lbs. prime green Coffee,
15 hhds. Sugar,
30 bushels Liverpool Salt,
450 do. very coarse,
10 bbls. tanner's Oil,
24 doz. white Bottles,
400 lb. Cotton Yarn, assorted Nos.
35 lb. Camphor.
4 oz. Sulphate of Quinine,
50 kegs Dupont's Powder.

HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, December 31, 1829. 56tf.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SAMPSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1830.

Frederick Ezzle and others, Heirs at Law of Benjamin Ezzle, deceased, *Vs.* The Real Estate of said dec. } Petition for Partition.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Lewis Ezzle, Jesse Rackley and Sarah Rackley his Wife, defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this State; It is therefore *Ordered* by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the *Carolina Observer*, giving notice to the said Lewis Ezzle, Jesse Rackley, and Sarah Rackley, to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County aforesaid, at the Court House in Clinton, on the 3d Monday in May next, and plead, answer or demur to the Petition, or the same to be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

Witness, Thomas I. Faison, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday of February, A. D., 1830.

68 THOMAS I. FAISON, *Clerk.*

Notice well.—$20 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 10th of February 1830, a white mulatto slave named *CULLEN*, or *CULLEN MEDLEN*, as he calls himself. He is about 23 years old, 6 feet high, well made, weighs about 165; has a red neck, hands, and mouth, his hair is a little light and kinky, grey eyes, thick feet, flat like a negro's, a small cut by an axe on the inside of his great toe at the first joint on the right foot. Has a white hat, mixt coat, white streaked pantaloons. It is probable that he will alter his name, and attempt to pass among the lower class of white people as a free man. I think that he is at Wilmington, Fayetteville, or Newbern.

I will give the above reward for his delivery to me near Springhill, in Lenoir county, free of any other expense, or to have him secured in any jail so that I get him again.

WILLIAM ROUSE.

February 20, 1830—64-8t

N. Carolina Law Books.

THE Subscriber has just received, and will keep constantly for sale, the following works,

The Revisal of the Laws of North Carolina, price	$10 00
Chief Justice Taylor's Continuation of the same, (up to 1826)	2 00
Taylor's Digest of the Law relative to Executors & Administrators, &c.	1 50
Haywood's Manual,	5 00
Martin's Treatise on do. do.	2 00
Potter's Justice, (new Edition, 1828)	3 00

E. J. HALE.

Port and Lisbon WINES.

WILLKINGS & CO. have just received for sale:

1 Pipe Port and
10 Qr. casks Lisbon } *WINES,*

Superior quality, imported into Wilmington, direc from Lisbon, 13th Feb. 1830.

March 3.

Just received and for sale,

10 Barrels Tanner's OIL,
50 kegs White Lead in oil, and
Genuine Port Wine, in boxes of one doz. each.

JOHN HUSKE.

December 3. tf.

New Cheap Fancy DRY GOODS STORE.

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

Henry L. Jones,

HAS just received by the last arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, a Large and Elegant supply of FASHIONABLE *FALL GOODS*, comprising a very extensive assortment of *English, French, Italian, Swiss, German, India, and American Dry Goods*, selected with the utmost care from the latest Importations for the Fall of 1829; and which he offers to WHOLESALE and RETAIL PURCHASERS, as LOW as any Goods of the SAME QUALITY can be bought in this market. Among his assortment will be found all that is new and fashionable, comprising in part the following:

EXTRA super blue and black Saxony Cloths,
Ditto Olive, drab, Oxford mixt and steel gray ditto.
Handsome silver gray and drab cassimere,
Fine dark and steel mixt sattinetts
2 cases low priced ditto, assorted colors,
A great variety of extra fine Valentia, Marseilles, and swansdown vesting. Black & fancy col'd Silk ditto
Rich, heavy, plain and cut silk velvet vestings
A large & BEAUTIFUL SELECTION of FANCY CALICOES, of EVERY DESCRIPTION, and UNUSUALLY CHEAP.
Green, white & red flannels, fine and low priced
Fine gauze & Welsh ditto, assorted
Scarlet and colored cloth shawls
Blue and dark colored heavy camlets
Tartan and Caroline plaids, handsome patterns,
Superior blue Circassians, for Ladies cloaks,
2 cases 7-8 & 4-4 Irish Linens, whole & demi pieces
7-4 8-4 9-4 and 10-4 table diaper
5-4 & 6-4 super Irish Sheeting. Russia & Scotch do.
3-4 7-8 & 4-4 brown and bleached duck
1 case really fine bird-eye Diaper. 1 do. Russia do.
1 case super 6-4 cambric dimity
1 do do low priced furniture ditto
2 cases super plain & fig'd blk bombazetts
1 case super colored circassians, for children
2 cases low priced Leghorn bonnets. 1 do extra fine.
4-4 5-4 and 6-4 fine and low priced jaconet muslins
4-4 5-4 and 6-4 corded and checked do.
1 case fine and low priced cambric do.
Plain and figd muil and medium do.
72 ps. super figd Swiss do. some very richly worked
A good assortment of plain Swiss do.
Rich tambored and needle worked book muslins,
Ditto fine and low priced
5 bales heavy 3¼ 4 4½ and 5 point blankets
1 do. 7 4 8-4 9-4 10-4 11-4 12-4 13-4 sup Rose ditto
1 bale super German Oznaburgs, good quality
1 bale 4-4 super porter sheetings
Padding, buckram, and sail duck.

Domestic Goods.

A large assortm't 3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 brown sheetings and shirtings [shirtings.
-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 bleached Washington & sea island
3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 super indigo apron checks,
3 bale low priced bed ticking. 1 do. super. quality
A great variety of Brazilian and ornamented tuck & side combs, of every description
Large tortoise shell tuck and side combs, assorted.
Misses long neck do.

Silk Goods.

Rich embroidered Gros de Naples.
Extra heavy black Italian Lustrings
Jet and blue black Gros de Naples
A great variety of fancy colored ditto
Sup blk satin Levantine. Figd & plain Gros de Indies
Splendid fancy col'd Ismyrines, a new and beautiful article. Heavy blck sinchews and sarsnetts.
A great variety of fancy col'd Palmerines, very cheap
Plain and striped Foulards and cote paleys
1 case assortd super blk bombazines, some really fine
Straw, blue, Pink, & white Florences
3 4 & 5-4 black Italian mode
Black Italian crape and crape leisse
Pink, white, green, and straw colored do.
Rich heavy white and straw colored satins
Real Mandarin crape robes, very rich and heavy
Do. French & India ditto. Canton & Nankin crapes
Crape de Lyons, and Italianet Netts,
Black worsted bareges and gauzes [ticle.
Rich embroidered belt ribon, a new & beautiful ar-
A great variety of painted & fancy col'd belt ribons
Tafata ribons, all widths and colors
A few sets rich bonnet ribons, superior to any ever offered by us. A great variety fancy low priced do.
105 pieces handsome cap ribons.
Black love do. all widths
Fancy barege scarfs and long shawls
Merino and Cashmere do. Rich barege & fancy do.
Embroidered crape and lithographic do.
Extra gros de Indies and gros de Berlin do.
Black love handkerchiefs, and Barcelona do.
Blk and fancy col'd Italian cravats, with and without borders,
Ladies English & French blk & white super silk hose
Do. do. silk gloves
Hoskins's mitts and kid gloves, of every description
Gentlemen's black and colored do.
Do. woodstock and Norway dee do.
Do. col'd and white dress castor do
Rich bobinet lace capes and palerines
Super Swiss and tamboured do
A great variety of English and French thread laces and insertion lace
Bobinet laces, all widths and patterns
4-4 5-4 & 6-4 fine bobinet lace and thread floss
Black & white bobinet lace veils, some very splendid
Linen cambric & linen cambric handkerchiefs, with and without col'd borders
Super bandana and foulard German & India hkfs. of superior quality, all colors

Cutlery, &c.

Rodgers' fine pen and pocket knives.
Large, heavy, and long dirk do.
Fine & low priced extra steel scissors
Breakfast & dinner knives & forks, some very super.
Extra fine razors, warranted genuine, in handsome morocco cases
Heming & Son's best sewing needles.
Bodkins, darning needles, &c. &c
Super plated candlesticks, snuffers & trays,
Brass and bed chamber do.
Gilt looking glasses, all sizes and newest patterns
Bed chamber do. with and without drawers
A variety of antique oil, Fancy soaps, Otto of roses
Real French Cologne, &c. &c [out clasps
Super fancy morocco pocket books, with and with
Silver thimbles and pencil cases Bead reticules & purses. Ladies work baskets
Rich parasols and super large family Umbrellas
Super white velvet, and camel hair pencils
Ladies screw plate pincushions, and velvet do
A variety of rich jet necklaces, blk and fancy colors
Suspender, pearl, and cambric shirt buttons
Lewis & Tomes best gilt coat buttons
Ladies habit and fancy carved do. and vest do
Paste boards, wire, &c. &c

Fayetteville, N. C. Sept. 30, 1828.

BLANKS,

Of all kinds, neatly printed, are kept constantly for sale at this office.

Lafayette Hotel,

HAY STREET,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.

RICH'D COCHRAN

HAS taken the above Stand recently occupied by Mr. Wm. The respectfully solicits a share of patronage; the conducting of this Establishment is placed under the superintendance and troul of his

Father and Mother,

Who will endeavor to give general satisfaction. Hotel is in a central situation, spacious and well nished.

He deems it unnecessary to expatiate upon the rious inducements which this House presents to vellers, or to make a profession of extraordinary rit on the occasion.

For *BOARDERS* or *TRAVELLERS* who to be retired, there is a House detached from ous to the Court House, which affords comfort and pleasant Lodging Rooms.

A *BATHING HOUSE* is attached to the ses, where a Cold or Warm Bath will be furnished short notice.

July 31. 82tf.

General Stage Office.

THE *only* general authorized Stage Office at the above Hotel, which the following arrive at and depart from, *by order of the Proprietors* and Petersburg Stages, daily.

Camden, Columbia, Augusta, Charleston,

Norfolk Stage, departs every Monday, day and Friday, arrives Sunday, Tuesday and day.

Wilmington Stage, departs Monday, and Friday, arrives Tuesday, Thursday and

Western Stage, Rockingham, Wadesborough, arrives on Thursday and departs on Saturday.

Passengers are certain of securing seats in the above Stages, and receiving correct information as to the several routes. R. COCHRAN.

☞ As statements have been made, and are now calculated to deceive and mislead the Public, Travellers particularly, the Proprietor of the Hotel, with the consent and approbation of the Proprietors of the Several Stages, subjoins the following certificates:

Mr. Cochran,—We have received your note this date, and have in reply to say, that we consider the Lafayette Hotel as our Stage Office, agreeable to our letter to you of the 1st August, 1828.

C. & P. MALLETT.

Proprietors of Charleston, Camden, and Tarboro' Stages.

March 28, 1829.

The Lafayette Hotel is our only authorised Stage Office where seats can be taken.

O. & D. SALTMARSH.

Proprietors Raleigh and Petersburg Stages.

R. W. LATHER.

Proprietor Wilmington Stage.

D. V. DAVIS.

Agent Western Stage.

Fayetteville, April 2, 1829.

Anson Hotel,

WADESBOROUGH, N. CAROLINA.

THE Subscriber returns his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support he has heretofore received, and in soliciting a continuance of those favors, assures those who may visit this place in Court weeks, and as Travellers and persons of pleasure, that they will find at this Establishment comfortable accommodations; his arrangements being such as to enable him in future to devote more of his own personal attention to the Establishment; he therefore begs leave to assure all those who may have the goodness to call on him, that no pains will be spared on his part to render their situation as comfortable as possible.

His Table will be furnished with the best the country and market affords. His Bar will be constantly supplied with the choicest of Domestic Liquors. His Stables are large, and shall be attended with careful, experienced and honest Ostlers, and the best provender, &c. INGOE D. CASE.

Wadesborough, Feb. 4, 1829. 10tf

JAMES MARTINE,

COPPER, TIN, & SHEET IRON MANUFACTURER,

Hay Street, a few doors east of Mess. Hall & Johnson's.

BEING thankful for the liberal encouragement he has received, begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced the Tin business, and having employed first rate workmen, flatters himself that he will be enabled to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom. He has on hand, and offers on the most reasonable terms, *STILLS* of various sizes, from 35 to 100 gallons, Hatter's Kettles and Stampers, a general assortment of Brazier's Copper and Bottoms, Sheet Copper, Copper and Iron Rivets, Rod Iron from ¾ to 7-8, also Sheet Iron, and every article in his line, with a general assortment of

Copper & Tin Ware,

And will continue to manufacture, of the best materials and workmanship, every article in his line, at short notice. ☞ Orders from the Country thankfully received and promptly attended to.

☞ Cash paid for old Copper and Pewter.

Fayetteville, Nov. 24—51-tf

Wanted,

A First rate *TIN PLATE WORKER.* To such an one constant employment and liberal wages will be given by applying to JAMES MARTINE.

January 28.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY

FROM the Subscriber, on the 29th ult. a likely Negro Fellow, named George about 20 years old, rather below the ordinary size, thin visage, had when he left, a considerable quantity of good clothing, a watch, and makes, on occasions, an imposing appearance, supposed to have a free pass, and no doubt considerable money, for whose apprehension and delivery I will give fifty dollars, and for the conviction of any person harboring him, or evidence sufficient for conviction before a court of justice, I will give twenty five dollars.

CHARLES ROBINSON.

Rockingham, Richmond county, Jan. 15—60tf

Molasses.

20 Hhds. superior Surrinam MOLASSES.
For sale by WILLKINGS & CO.

February 4, 1830. 61tf.